

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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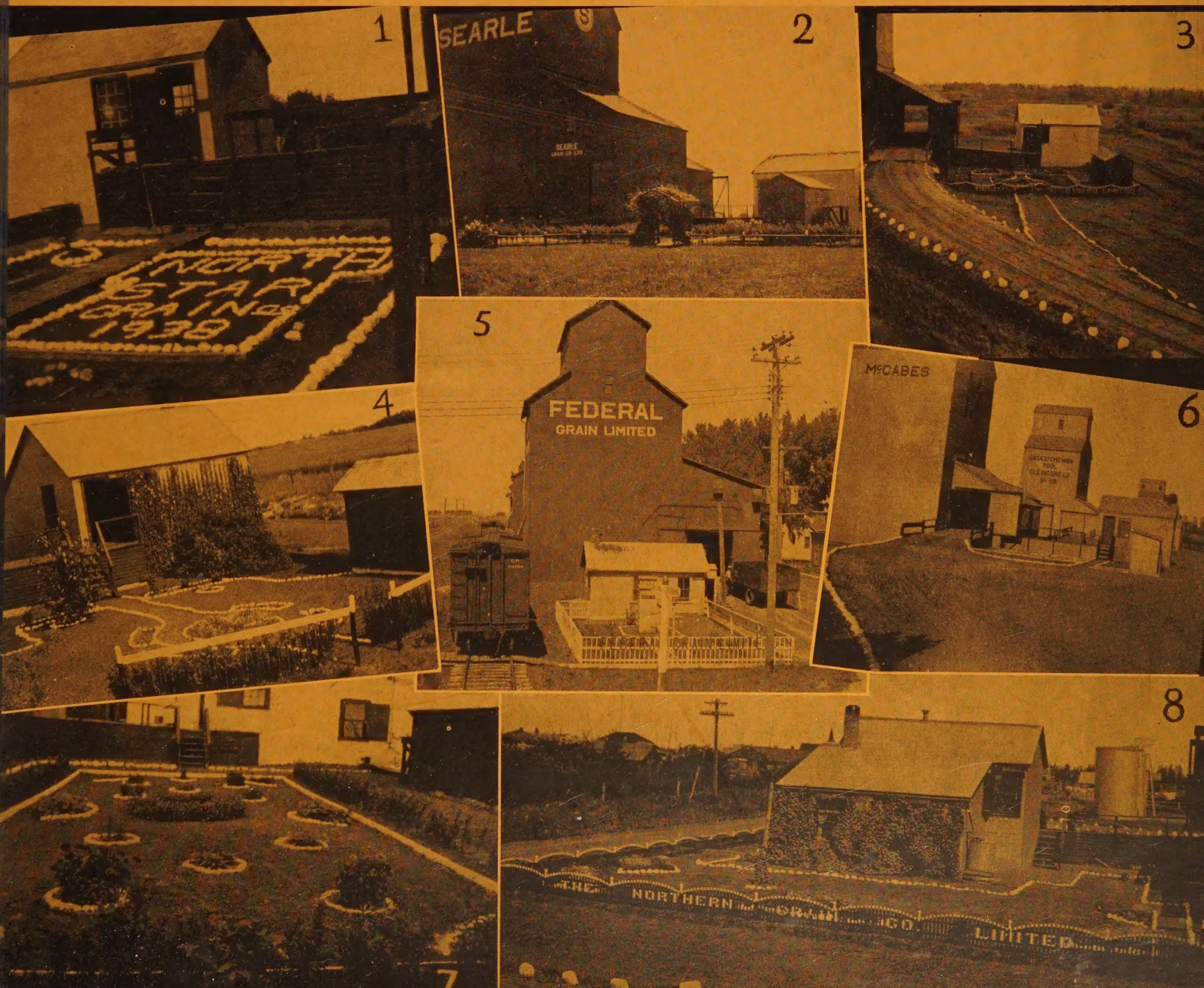
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No. 1—North Star Grain Co., Ltd., Jasmin, Sask., G. E. McDonald awarded Honorable Mention Certificate. No. 2—Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Dore, Alberta, T. Willows awarded Master Merit Certificate. No. 3—Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Thorhild, Alberta, P. Ilkow awarded a Cash Prize. No. 4—Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Lamerton, Alberta, R. R. Cairns awarded a Cash Prize. No. 5—Federal Grain Limited, Gretna, Manitoba, A. A. Hiebert awarded a Cash Prize. No. 6—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., Gull Lake, Sask., J. S. Friesen awarded a Cash Prize. No. 7—Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd., Totnes, Sask., W. Potts awarded a Cash Prize. No. 8—The Northern Grain Co., Ltd., Thorhild, Alberta, A. J. Kalweit awarded a Special Cash Prize for the most attractive premises.

[See article, pages 486-487]



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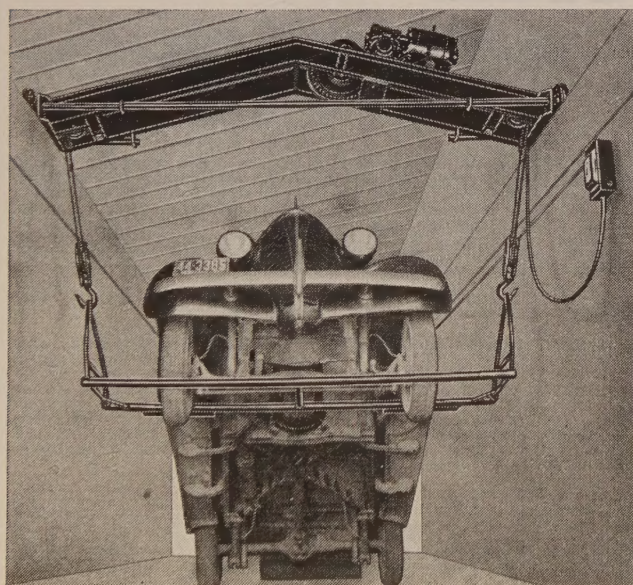
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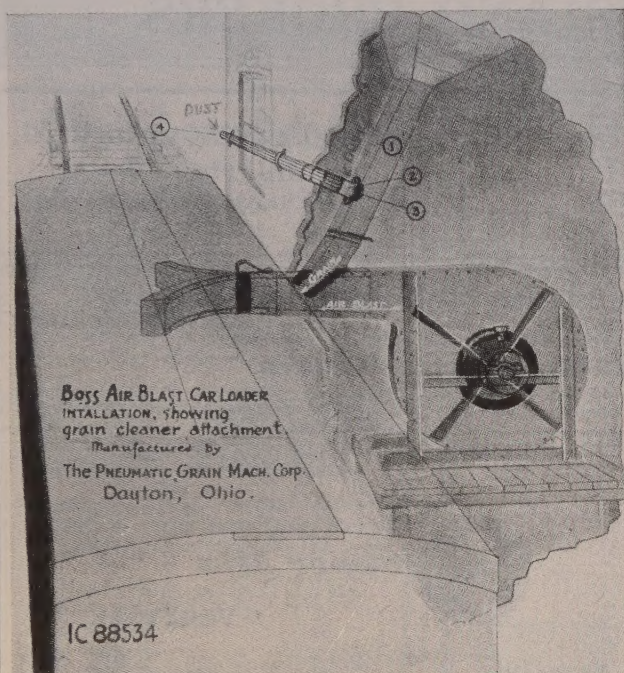
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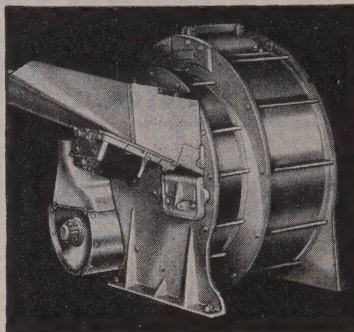
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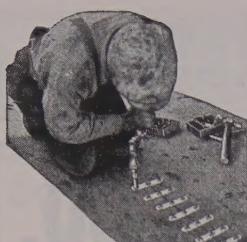
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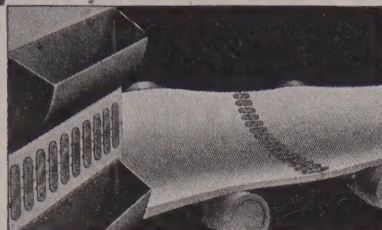


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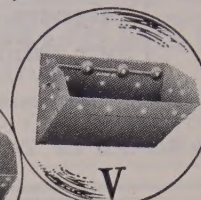
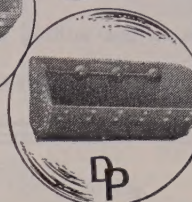
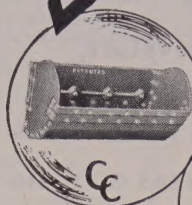
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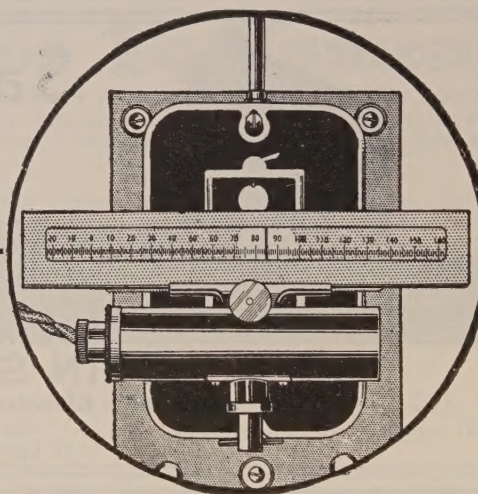
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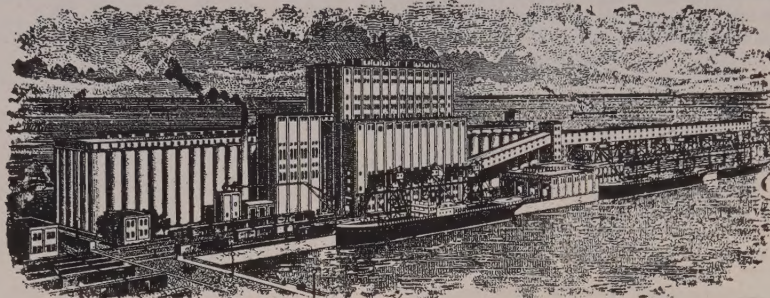
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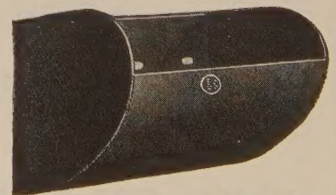
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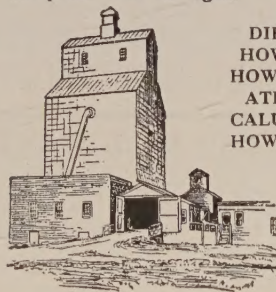
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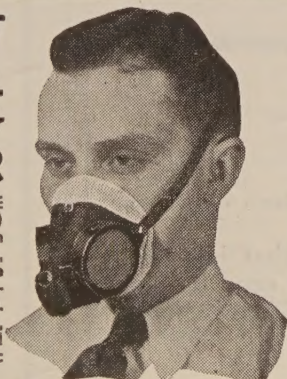
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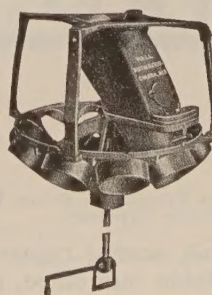
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GRAIN ELEVATOR and coal yard in good bean and grain locality; any reasonable terms, low interest; residence and all buildings on private ground. Stewart Elevator Co., Linden, Mich.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale; nearest elevator about five miles; attractive to owner looking for self sustaining business; present owner, age 71, retiring. Address 82E1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO country elevator, doing a nice business; grain, feed, seed and coal; run by electricity; 6,000 bu. silo and corn crib; tile building in good condition. Address 82L6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CRIBBED GRAIN ELEVATOR—35,000 bu. capacity, 11 bins; flour and feed house; office and engine room, office equipment; located at Nunda, S. D. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

TO SETTLE ESTATES—Elevator located 100 miles south of Chicago, on the CEI Ry., excellent location; handled over three hundred thousand bushels in 1938; will stand closest investigation and priced to sell. S. D. Sturdevant, Cissna Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

ILLINOIS—Country grain station for sale; on C&E Ry., in the heart of corn belt; plant consists of two iron clad, cribbed elevators, detached ear corn crib with built in elevator, all operated by gasoline engines, coal sheds, seed house and frame office building with scales, all buildings in good physical condition. Principal crops, corn, oats and soy beans, normal annual business 300,000 bushels, will run more than that amount present fiscal year. For detailed information, address Lock Box No. 126, Gilman, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS CORN BELT—Country elevator and transfer house, 70,000 bus. capacity; electrically equipped on own land. Address Lock Box 113, Milford, Ill.

THREE ELEVATORS for sale to settle estate; cribbed, iron clad; good equipment, all electric; capacity 35,000, 30,000, 10,000 bu.; doing 500,000 bushel business yearly, on Fort Dodge Des Moines So. R.R. Samuel F. Carlson Estate, Frank E. Norstrum, Admin., Lehigh, Ia.

EASTERN INDIANA—Small, modern, quick handling elevator for sale; good grain territory; grain, coal, feed and seed business; hammer mill and ton mixer; electric power, easily operated by one man; good reason for selling. Address 82K3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP Farmers' Co-operative Elevator plant; 40,000 bushel grain elevator with office, coal bins, corn crib, large warehouse; located 7 miles south of Valparaiso on state road 49 at Malden, Porter County, Ind. For information, write Sec'y J. P. Trede, R. 2, Kouts, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

EASTERN CENTRAL INDIANA—10,000 bu. fully equipped country elevator; gas engine power; 1 1/4 acres ground, coal yard; Godfrey conveyor, 5 under track pits; on B&O siding; ample storage space in 3 warehouses; in excellent condition; seed house and small clipper grain cleaner; dwelling, garage and large lot adjacent if desired; inspection invited; manager wishes to devote full time to farm equipment business. J. H. Bell, Box 22, Cottage Grove, Ind.

FLOUR & FEED MILL WANTED

I HAVE a prospective buyer for a 500 barrel, or larger, flour mill and feed mill combined, or a good feed mill with plenty of warehouse storage, located in Northern Indiana. All answers held absolutely confidential. F. W. Mann, P.O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Lady bookkeeper and typist, experienced in grain business desires position. Address 82L5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED by married man, 23 years' experience in grain, feed and coal business; best of reference; competent to take full charge of a plant. Charles C. Inglis, Alexandria, Ind.

POSITION WANTED—Successful sales executive with large active sales organization desires sales connection with aggressive feed, seed or machinery firm. Address 82L8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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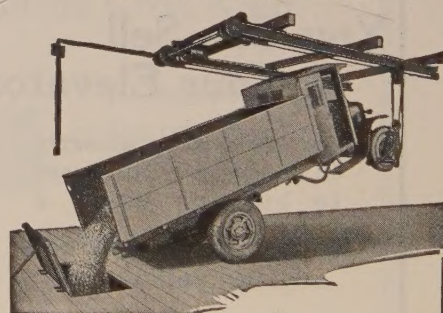
WANTED—A solicitor for grain consignments on commission basis, particularly interested in barley; can offer very good proposition. Iowa, South Dakota and western Minnesota territory. Address 82K6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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AIRBLAST CARLOADER—Boss, Model N-6, used very little; a very good buy. Address 82L10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Two used cracked corn polishers; both in excellent condition. One used only one season. Priced for quick sale. Address 82H3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CLEANER for sale: Monitor 6A Double shoe for either separating corn from cobs or cleaning small grain; in first class condition; will sacrifice to make room. J. R. Helman, Box 96, Bradford, Ohio.

BURTON feed mixer with motor, elevator belting and cups, attrition mill, flour milling machinery; 30 h.p. motor; corn crusher, pulleys, bearings, collars, line shafts. McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Michigan.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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MOTORS-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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WANTED—A good used cast iron pulley 40" diameter, 16" wide and 2 3/16" bore. Wm. Ringle & Co., Cambridge, Ill.

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SCALES—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. New and Used. Bargains. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

TRUCK SCALES, new and rebuilt, 8x16 to 9x50 platforms, 10 to 50 ton capacities. Also Counter and Warehouse Dormant Scales, Motors, Generators, Electrical equipment. J. Rosenbaum & Son, Centerville, Iowa.

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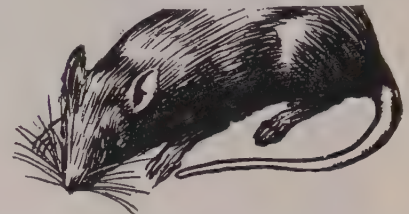
SEEDS FOR SALE**GOOD FARM SEEDS**

Iowa 939 Hybrid Seed Corn, and five varieties open pollinated seed corn; German millet seed; small lots or car load. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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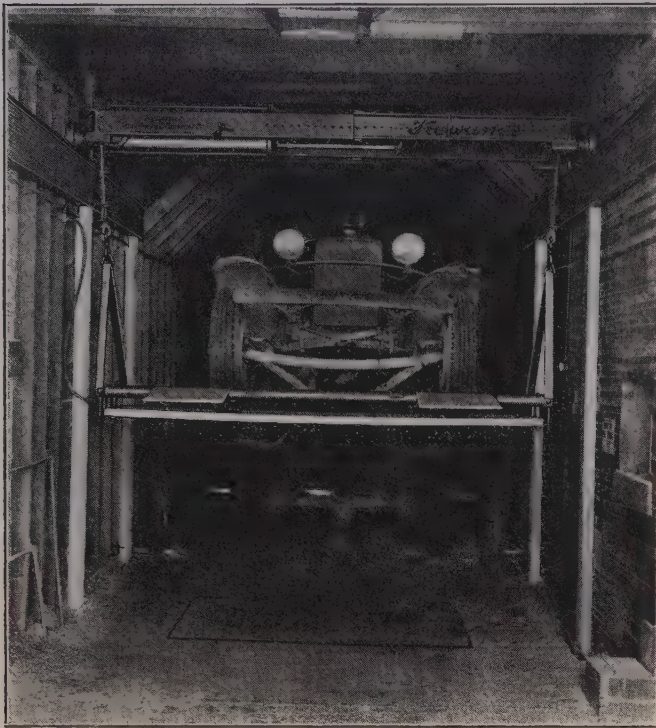
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For 25 years KEWANEE has led the field. Always ahead in design and construction of Truck Lifts.

Ten different models to fit any condition.

The KEWANEE MODEL 39 AIR CRANE OVERHEAD LIFT was especially designed to use with your present tank and air compressor.

Any handy man with a set of pipe tools can install it in a few hours.

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KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO.

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SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
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special geared motor unit and push button
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**STURDY
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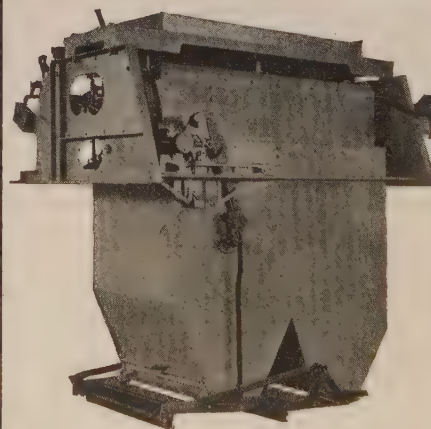
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Saves power re-elevating grain.

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Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

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PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 14, 1939

THE MARKING up of the amount the government will lend growers on wheat can be expected to increase the probability that on the next crop many growers will prefer to abandon the wheat to the government instead of redeeming it to be sold at the market. All depends on the future market price.

THE CROP KILLERS have been so active in the winter wheat territory grain buyers are sure to be kept guessing as to final returns for some weeks yet. The trouble is the conditions prevailing the last month vary widely in neighboring territories so all must wait harvesting returns to know the final result.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are prepared to store grain for any department of the government at a loss will continue to do so if they are at all hesitant about charging more than their actual cost of handling the grain. If they neglect to insist on a fair handling charge, they have themselves to blame for their loss.

IF a revival of the call rule on grain to arrive would have any effect toward preventing the itinerant trucker merchant from going around the Kansas City market it would be well worth while re-enacting.

COLLECT TELEGRAMS generally irritate the recipient and their cost is often included in the bids or offers specified in the reply, so the sender generally pays for sending the message, altho he planned to saddle its cost on the addressee.

WHEN prices are fixed by free competition those injured or benefited bow to the law of supply and demand; but when fixed by government fiat the injured become enraged at the government to the point of resistance, as in the present instance of one Wisconsin dairyman who is flouting the state law fixing the price of milk.

THE ACTION of the Ways and Means Committee in voting to abrogate the ½ per cent increase in Social Security taxes provided for in the law will save employers and employees many millions of dollars and deprive bureaucrats of the extreme pleasure of spending more of workers earnings where and when they please.

THE TRAVELING truckers who have been swindling both buyers and sellers by sharp practices are in for stronger competition in the matter of transportation from the railroads. The traveling traders have taken so much of the freight traffic from the rails, the rail managers cannot longer restrain their desire to recover their lost traffic and lower rates is luring much grain back to the rails. Hurrah for sanity.

PRICE-FIXING is a superhuman task that can not be accomplished by a government agency, according to the governor of the state of New York, in vetoing a bill that had that purpose. Everyone will agree with the governor that experience proves the unsoundness of legislation of this nature. Yet bureaucrats at Washington who are failures in private life are attempting to fix prices of wheat, cotton, corn, butter, eggs, cheese.

IF BUYERS of grain are to escape the rigorous regulations of the Wage-Hour Act, they will need to conduct a most vigorous campaign of enlightenment for all their representatives in the present Congress. The amendments proscribing new definitions of the law may give relief to some lines of business while others will be restricted and regulated more rigorously than ever. Permitting the labor administrator to add new restrictions through his unfair interpretation of the provisions of the act has proved very unsatisfactory to all sufferers.

PROFIT, or rather the hope of profit, tho frequently never realized, is the mainspring of economic activity. The failure of industry to recover from the depression seems to be due to the numerous and designed laws preventing industry from creating a profit or taking away from the worker the profit if earned. Thus is the temper of the mainspring destroyed.

ONE OF THE encouraging changes in the attitude of country elevator operators is the united demand for more reasonable consideration in establishing the compensation for elevator operators handling grain for the government. Had all refused to handle corn or wheat at less than the actual cost of receiving, storing, loading and guaranteeing weights, a fairer fee would have been offered at the start.

THE STATE fire marshal's theory, apparently supported by fact, that the Calumet elevator fire and explosion at Chicago was caused by a spark from a chisel, is not so preposterous as seems at first glance, for there are dusts with particles so infinitesimal they approach the condition of a gaseous mixture with air. It is common knowledge that a vapor of bisulphide of carbon used in fumigating, illuminating gas, or the naphtha of soybean extraction when mixed with air can be exploded by a spark.

MANY GROUP meetings have been held recently in the wheat belt of the southwest with most gratifying results. Grain dealers have attended these meetings in large numbers and discussed trying problems with their neighbors in a way that has brought about a better understanding throughout the territory. In fact, group meetings in all sections of the grain growing territory have proved so helpful that association leaders should profit by experience and call all dealers together whenever unrest prevails in any section of the trade. The group meeting is one of the most efficient factors in settling disputes and restoring harmony.

AT A RECENT group meeting of Kansas grain buyers in Garden City, it was decided not to weigh any more trucks free, but that henceforth, a charge of 10c will be made for the first ton and 5c for each ton thereafter. If any grain dealer ever finds a fair excuse for weighing the truck of gypsy merchants free of charge, we would be pleased to have a photostatic copy of the reasons. Many dealers will not weigh trucks for the nomadic grain merchants at any price. The cost of the installation of a twenty-ton truck scale fully justifies a charge of \$1.00 per load weighing fee. If the trucker wants his load of grain accurately weighed, then he should go to the city scales or provide scales of his own.

Grain Grading Schools More Helpful than Ever

The interest exhibited by country grain buyers in recent grain grading schools has given convincing evidence of the benefits derived by buyers from their grading experience in these too-short-term schools. Some elevator operators who overgraded wheat taken in on the last crop and held it in storage for CCC loans suffered unexpected losses when they were required to deliver the grade specified on the storage ticket they had issued.

Grain dealers who have attended one or more of the grading schools find that habit has led them into overgrading much of the grain purchased and, naturally, it is somewhat difficult to change a long time practice and grade every load strictly according to the Federal inspection rules.

Grain sold in interstate commerce can be sold only by the federal grades so it behooves every shipper whose shipments are sold by grade to learn to grade grain delivered at his elevator accurately, otherwise unexpected losses are sure to be incurred.

One valuable by-product of the grain grading schools being conducted by the extension department of the Department of Agriculture is the directing of the thought of the grain buyer to the fact that grain has a definite value at the terminal market and that he can not afford to take a chance by overbidding for grain. Also, with confidence he can bid up for grain that is really worth a premium. When all country shippers are educated to loading grain right on the line there will be slim pickings for the terminal buyer on grades.

Discounting Off-Grades

Elsewhere in this number will be found a table of discounts for off-grade grain which will be followed by the government's lending agent, the CCC, so that buyers of wheat and corn should get a clear understanding of how much they should discount their purchases of off-grade grain in order to safeguard their margin on shipments.

Every grain merchant is fully aware of the fact that he cannot get more than the standard grade on grain when shipped to central markets, yet few buyers have the courage to discount each load of off-grade grain delivered to them. If all buyers would persist in discounting every load of off-grade grain, fewer country dealers would be taken over by the sheriff.

Grain growers as well as grain handlers have exerted themselves more than ever before this season in a campaign for production of grain of better quality, but all their efforts put forth in the line of crop improvement will go for naught if

the buyers do not discriminate against the off-grades, poor quality grain and thereby convince growers that it will pay them to select seed of the better varieties and have it cleaned and treated for smut before planting.

The grain growers, the grain dealers and the millers are all interested in larger yields of good milling wheat, and if the buyers in the country markets will pay the top of the market for choice milling wheat and discount the off-grades, the growers will give more serious consideration to the earnest recommendations of the crop improvement experts. Grain buyers everywhere recognize that it is possible to increase the yield and improve the quality of the wheat crop, but so long as they pay the same price for off-grade grain as for the highest grade of choice varieties, they simply destroy any impetus growers might have had in preparing and planting the best seed obtainable of the choicest milling varieties.

Only by persistently discounting off-grades can the buyers convince growers of the advantage of planting pure varieties that will produce a maximum yield of the wheat recommended by the crop improvement experts and wanted by the flour makers.

Easy Money Bait for Farmers Elevator Promotion

The farm agitators who contrived to lay a pipe-line from the federal treasury into the Farmers National Grain Corporation are still on the job.

Thru the agency of the Farm Security Administration they are siphoning money out of the public till to find its way into a terminal organization once part of the Farmers National set-up.

The procedure is for the F.S.A. to lend money to farmers on the security of their subscriptions to stock in the terminal concern. The government money is used to pay for the stock, and becomes part of the capital of the terminal company.

For repayment of the loan the government agency relies upon an assessment of one-half cent per bushel on the farmer for handling his grain. This assessment plan was adopted by the Farmers National Grain Corporation when it was near the end of its rope; and was a disappointment to participating wheat growers who had been led to believe that their corporation would handle grain for less than private corporations.

This method of financing is open to two objections. The farmers signing notes secured by their stock are liable on their notes and may be forced to pay if the enterprise fails. Another objection is the threat to private enterprise from the competition of this easy money coming under control of irresponsible management.

Recent developments at Washington point toward a broad campaign of loans to small businessmen, who fall in the same category of having a credit rating so poor they can not negotiate loans from regular banks bursting with money that responsible merchants will not borrow because governmental activities are preventing business from earning a return that will make it possible to repay any loan with interest.

Control of Transportation Is Passing to Private Enterprise

Grain elevator operators using trucks of their own to haul grain or side line merchandise such as feed, coal or lumber to and from their places of business must be on their guard against the insidious campaign being waged by the railroads and big trucking concerns to force them to patronize for hire trucks exclusively. These for hire trucks will be public common carriers with rates regulated upward by state commissions and rules, making operation more costly than when conducted by the merchant who owns both truck and merchandise.

The *Railway Age* recently let the cat out of the bag when it said editorially: "There must be federal, and probably state, legislation requiring divorcement of all transportation from all commercial business, as railroad transportation was divorced from it twenty-three years ago."

One of the few legislative bodies appreciating this situation is the Illinois Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission, which has drafted a bill in the state legislature protecting the merchant in the operation of his truck, by giving him a license in a classification apart from the common or contract carrier and permitting him to run his business to suit himself in making deliveries over the highways.

The basis for regulating the railroad is that it is a monopoly. The railroads and big trucking concerns pretend that the private carrier should be regulated because he competes with their monopoly, when the fact is he has no monopoly and should be free to operate without other than safety regulations. It is this very freedom that has fostered private trucking until it is in a fair way to master the transportation situation.

The railroad organ sees the handwriting on the wall when it says: "Obviously the more freight is transported by private carriers the less there is left for common carriers. And the smaller becomes the volume of traffic of common carriers the higher become their unit costs of operation and the rates they must charge. Consequently, the more private transportation develops the lower becomes the cost of private transportation and the higher the costs and rates of common carriers."

Fluctuations of the May Options

Extreme dullness and lack of speculative interest characterized the price movement of the May futures in wheat, corn, oats and soybeans at Chicago the past season.

Unwillingness of speculators to buy wheat in competition with the government cut down the volume of trading in wheat to the smallest in years; and, coincident with the falling off in speculative investment was a decline in the price.

Altho the May, 1938, option had covered a range as high as $85\frac{1}{8}$ to $132\frac{1}{8}$ c, the option which expired in May, 1939, ranged much lower, from a low of $62\frac{1}{4}$ to a high of $81\frac{1}{4}$ c. The May future started off at $80\frac{3}{8}$ July 13, and under pressure of the harvest movement fell steadily to a season's low on Sept. 7 of $62\frac{3}{4}$. After the announcement Aug. 26 that the Washington administration thru the F.S.C.C. would buy wheat for relief and for export the price dropped promptly 6 cents per bushel from $68\frac{7}{8}$ Aug. 27.

During September an acute political situation developed in Europe, causing a 6-cent advance to $68\frac{7}{8}$ Sept. 17 and Sept. 28 followed by a 5-cent drop to $63\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 5, after the tension was relieved by signing of the Munich agreement Sept. 29.

In November and December the market strengthened by bullish announcements that the F.S.C.C. had bought 19,741,000 bus., that the second official Canadian crop report cut down the harvest 10,000,000 bus., that Argentine government fixed the price at $59\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, that the 6-cents duty on United States wheat

would be taken off by the trade agreement signed with Great Britain Nov. 17, that the Australian government fixed the price of domestically consumed wheat at 97 cents a bushel, that the U. S. wheat estimate was reduced Dec. 19 by 9,400,000 bus., with dry weather in the winter wheat belt, and drouth in India.

General rains came in January in the Southwest, Argentina and India, and the market sagged, in sympathy with the security market. Good rains later in February in Australia and the Southwest led to a lack of confidence in prices and drop to around 67 cents. In April a large export business developed in Canadian wheat and the market strengthened.

The final advance during the month of May is believed due to the Washington announcement of higher loan prices on the 1939 crop, equal to 80 cents track in Chicago, and the May went out May 22 at the top of the season, $80\frac{1}{2}$ to $81\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

CORN prices were not so completely dominated by government action. Early in the season the loan was ineffective in boosting the price which sagged far below the loan level because many farmers were not eligible for the loan and had corn to sell. Corn therefore never recovered during the season to its early top of $60\frac{1}{4}$ cents July 23.

True to tradition corn prices made their low on a large crop about the middle of March, selling at $46\frac{3}{4}$ on the 16th and $46\frac{7}{8}$ Apr. 3. This appeared to be a double bottom, the market advancing in sympathy with wheat to $51\frac{1}{2}$ May 11, expiring at $49\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

The best advance during the season was from $47\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 18 to $54\frac{1}{8}$ Jan. 4.

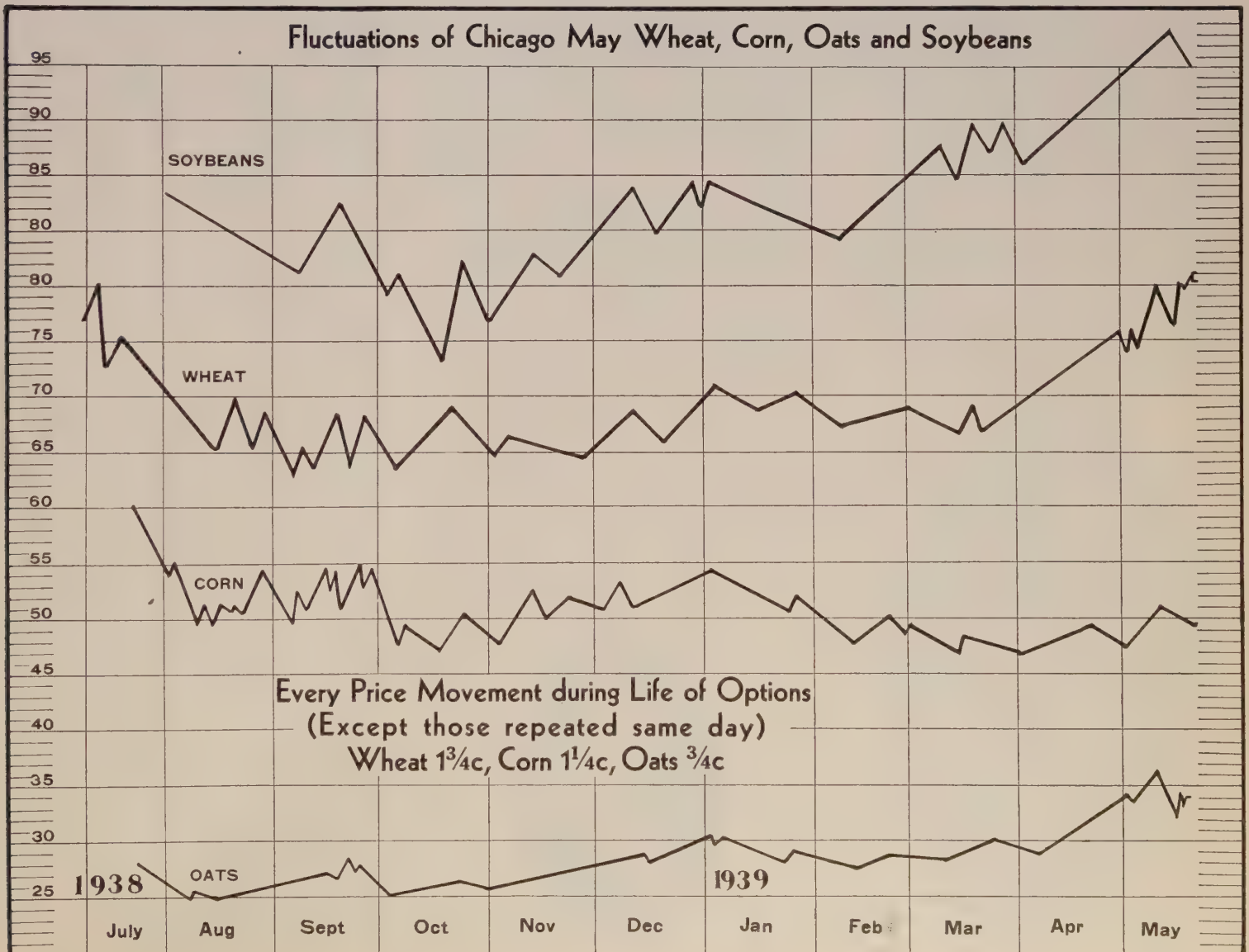
OATS gave a good account of themselves marketwise during the entire season, supposedly because the upward price movement was untrammelled by government loans or purchases of this cereal, altho the crop was very large.

Starting at $26\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 1 the weak market in wheat and corn depressed oats to $24\frac{7}{8}$ Aug. 8 and 16; but oats never again sold that low and were the first of the cereals to begin the upward movement, hitting $28\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 24, $30\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 4 and after a decline to $27\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 14, advanced without important reaction to $36\frac{1}{4}$, the season's high, on May 11, going out on the last day of permissible trading May 22 at $33\frac{3}{4}$.

SOYBEANS for May delivery began trading Aug. 1 at $83\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, dropped with wheat and corn to a low for the season of $68\frac{1}{4}$. Reduction in the cotton acreage presaged more demand for soybean oil meal to take the place of cottonseed meal, leading to confidence on the part of crushers after the first impact of harvest. The price of the meal advanced \$4 a ton from October to January, and the beans to $84\frac{1}{4}$ Dec. 30.

Reacting with the grains downward to $79\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 9, the price might have remained there but for a heavy demand for export developing. Foreign buying of the bean forced the price up to $98\frac{5}{8}$ by May 16, which was the top for the option, going out May 22 at 95 cents.

This advance of 30 cents per bushel in the price of soybeans was accomplished without government aid in any shape or manner, and greatly exceeded the advance in the price of the government aided (?) wheat future.



Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

When Will Gov't Turn Loose Its Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please advise just when the government will turn loose the corn that it has.—Auburn Roller Mills, Auburn, Ky.

Ans.: A little of the loan corn is being worked off from time to time by allocation to corn millers contracting to supply the government with meal for relief. No plans have been announced for disposal of the unwanted corn.

The farmers may be permitted to buy back their loan corn at half price. The A.A.A. offered farmers inducements to take back wheat under loan, and contemplates offering loan cotton back to growers at a reduced price, leading to the expectation that something similar will be attempted in corn; but there is too much on loan to be gotten rid of in this way; and the government may have to lend money to farmers to build more cribs next fall, to postpone the final crash.

Cost of Handling Thru Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there any definite information as to the elevator cost per bushel of handling wheat in the central states, as well as the cost in the western states?

Naturally there is a difference in the cost of small elevators handling 15,000 to 30,000 bus. and the larger elevators handling 60,000 to 100,000 bus. Would you have any costs separated showing the cost per bushel for an elevator, say handling 25,000 bus., an elevator handling 50,000 bus., and an elevator handling 75,000 bus. or more?—Lucian A. Garner, grain buyer, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Ans.: A condensed statement of expense of handling grain thru several hundred country elevators appeared on page 425 of the May 24 number of the Journal.

As surmised by Mr. Garner the cost varies with volume handled, from 13 cents per bushel for small houses down to 2.3 cents for plants handling large volume annually, as stated by the Federal Trade Commission.

The rate allowed by the C.C.C. would put a small house into bankruptcy, if applied to all grain going thru the house. Only a few of the biggest could even live at the government allowance of 2 cts. a bushel for corn.

Furnishing Account Sales on Delay Claims?

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand that the legal liability of a carrier for delay of a shipment of grain in transit is the difference in the price when delivered and when it should have been delivered, as proved by the market quotations.

Why, then, should a claim agent for the railroad company insist on having copies of the account sales of the particular car in question, instead of being governed by the market price as the court decisions provide?

We applied this car on a prior contract at a higher price, showing an apparent profit instead of the actual loss that we had to take on the outstanding hedge we took off.

What is the practice in other markets?—Eastern Receiver.

Ans.: In many commodities there is no open market, as in grain, and the only way for the claim agent to ascertain the loss is by the assistance of the shipper in supplying information such as the account sales. In western markets the grain receivers and shippers have yielded to this request of the claim agent by supplying all papers requested, as a courtesy, not as a matter of legal right, rather than fight in the courts, where the railroad would certainly lose and have to pay the costs.

In the instance mentioned the car should have been sold on the day of arrival to establish loss. Another car should have been purchased that day to apply on the prior sale, to earn the due profit.

Authority to Make Government Wheat Loans?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is the Secretary of Agriculture authorized to use his own judgment as to whether to make loans on wheat and how much to lend per bushel?—Ignoramus.

Ans.: Under the old law the Secretary of Agriculture did have some discretion, but Congress took this away from him, by laying down rules for him to follow in great detail, so the only way he can get around the mandatory provisions is by twisting the facts as to production and exports, to get out of lending money.

The chief of the great A.A.A. is allowed discretion to make the loan between 52 and 75 per cent of parity price. The loan becomes mandatory if on or after June 15 the price falls below 52 per cent of the parity price, or the July crop estimate shows excess production over domestic requirements and exports.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 16. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Idaho.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 24. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

July 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 26, 27. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

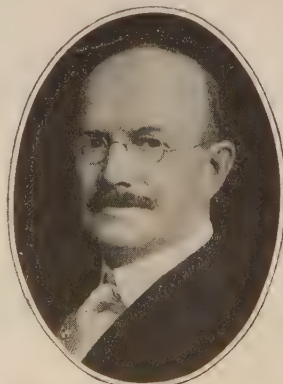
Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Death of C. P. Randall

Chas. P. Randall passed away May 30 at Traverse City, Mich., where he had resided for several years after his retirement from the grain business on account of failing health. He was 75 years of age.

He began as a messenger boy for the Chicago Board of Trade, and became a member and a director and one of the best known grain commission merchants. He was born at Sparta, Wis. Funeral services were conducted at Chicago.



C. P. Randall, Traverse City, Mich., Deceased.

Basis of Wheat Loans

The A.A.A. has raised the amount of the loan per bushel to growers on their 1939 crop, as follows:

Market	Grade and Subclass	Loan Value per Bu.	
		1938	1939
Chicago, Ill.			
Milwaukee, Wis.			
No. 2 hard winter.....		\$0.77	\$0.80
No. 2 red winter.....		.75	.80
No. 1 northern spring.....		.79	.82

St. Louis, Mo.			
East St. Louis, Ill.			
No. 2 hard winter.....		.75	.80
No. 2 red winter.....		.73	.80

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.			
Superior, Wis.			
No. 1 dark nor. spring.....		.81	.87
No. 1 northern spring.....		.79	.85
No. 2 hard winter.....		.75	.81
No. 2 red winter.....		.73	.79
No. 2 amber durum.....		.72	.81
No. 2 red durum.....		.55	.68
No. 2 hard white.....		.75	.81
No. 2 soft white.....		.74	.80
No. 2 hard amber durum.....		.74	.82
No. 2 amber mixed durum.....		.69	.78
No. 2 mixed durum.....		.62	.71

Kansas City, Mo.			
Kansas City, Kans.			
St. Joseph, Mo.			
No. 2 hard winter.....		.72	.77
No. 2 red winter.....		.70	.75
No. 1 dark nor. spring.....		.75	.79
No. 1 northern spring.....		.73	.77
No. 2 soft white.....		.70	.75
No. 2 hard white.....		.70	.76

Omaha, Neb.			
Council Bluffs, Ia.			
No. 2 hard winter.....		.71	.76¼
No. 1 dark nor. spring.....		.74	.80
No. 1 northern spring.....		.72	.78
No. 2 red winter.....		.69	.74¼
No. 2 hard white.....		.69	.75¼
No. 2 soft white.....		.69	.74¼

Portland, Ore.			
Seattle, Wash.			
No. 1 hard Federation, white Federation, Baart and blue-stem grading hard white....		.68	.74
No. 1 soft white.....		.67	.73
No. 1 western white.....		.67	.73
No. 1 hard winter.....		.67	.73
No. 1 white club.....		.67	.73
No. 1 red winter.....		.67	.73
No. 1 western red.....		.67	.73
No. 1 northern spring.....		.67	.73

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, Oakland, Cal.			
No. 1 soft white.....		.71	.77
No. 1 white club.....		.71	.77
No. 1 western white.....		.71	.77
No. 1 hard winter.....		.71	.77
No. 1 western red.....		.71	.77

Galveston, Tex.			
New Orleans, La.			
No. 2 hard winter.....		.77	.85
No. 2 red winter.....		.75	.83

The recommended premiums per bu. to be added to the loan rate are as follows: One cent for wheat of protein between 13 and 13.9% and 1c for each additional one-half per cent beginning at 14%. This schedule applies at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Superior, Portland and Seattle and all country points where the loan is based on these terminal markets.

The schedule also carries a premium of 1c for wheat of protein between 13% and 13.9% and 1c for each additional 1% beginning at 14%. This schedule applies at Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., Omaha, Council Bluffs, Galveston and Houston, New Orleans and all country points where the loan rate is based on these terminal markets.

The effect of heavy and increased taxation in increasing the cost of things we buy is felt by the farmer also. Compared with 1910-1914 as 100 per cent, farmers paid 120 per cent for what they consumed, and received only 72 per cent for their grain, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A corn grind of 5,723,426 bus. during May for products going into domestic use was reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 5,089,993 bus. in April and 5,196,839 bus. in May, 1938.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Railroad Troubles Grow Out of Exorbitant Rates

Grain & Feed Journals: We have failed yet to meet a railroad man who would not agree with us that the reason for the railroad troubles was due to their exorbitant rates. The troubles of the railroads are our own because our business is based on railroad transportation.

That we are almost out of business, we know, is because the railroads have forced us out of business by refusing to haul the carload traffic at competitive rates.

A few years ago, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange was perhaps the largest and most active corn market on the Missouri River. This past week, one single carload of corn was sold on this exchange. This we know is without precedent in the history of this market.

Kansas City, perhaps the largest cash grain market in the world, we understand sold four carloads, these being purchased by large wet processing corn plants. These are facts so unbelievable and so depressing that it is most inconceivable that the railroads have failed to take cognizance of these deplorable conditions. If the above facts meant that business has stagnated to this degree, then we could hope for something better next week or next month, but such is not the case.

To our knowledge there have been thousands of bushels of corn from this immediate vicinity bought and sold, which has been transported by trucks, and the truckers doing the merchandising of this grain.

The local country elevators obtained 2c to 3c per bushel more for this corn than they could have obtained had it been shipped in carloads to regular organized markets, and the mills and grain dealers in the southern states purchased this grain at prices as much as 6c per bushel below prices they would have had to pay had it been shipped to them in carloads. Just today we have letters from Little Rock, Arkansas and from Memphis, Tenn., telling these facts and of course, are substantiated every day.

We have studied this problem in every detail, and there can be little doubt that only a drastic rate reduction by the railroads would remedy the situation in favor of the railroads. Our small Grain Exchange in St. Joseph has spent much in money and effort in fighting battles that should have been fought by the railroads in obtaining legislation in Washington and various state capitals for enactment of laws to regulate other forms of transportation.

We have been successful in cluttering the statutes of most all the midwestern states with regulatory laws because the railroads, their only competitors, hold to rates above all reasonable competition. When we refer to reasonable rates, we hold that when the railroads charge for a reasonably long haul, an equivalent in dollars to what the producer receives for his product, it is not reasonable, or when a carrier charges \$100 from a local station on its own railroads, a distance of 40 to 50 miles, to a terminal market, and from a point thru which freight trains are running every day regardless of traffic, we hold it is not reasonable. The first basic law of the Interstate Commerce Act with regard to rate making was that the rate be reasonable, or what the traffic would bear, and when rates become so high that other forms of transportation can haul the product for approximately half of what the railroad

endeavors to charge, certainly it is more than the traffic will bear.

As stated in the beginning, we have failed to meet a railroad man who cannot see, and does not agree with us that rates must be reduced if transportation is again to become profitable for the railroads. Of course, we have not met all the railroad men. We see only our local and division agents or such officials in charge of traffic management. They tell us the situation is explained to their superior officers, but where it is stopped we do not know.

Might we not ask, is it not about time the railroads tried helping themselves?—R. G. Graham, Dannen Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Do You Know?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do you know that in 1937 there were 2,157 truckloads of grain (about 560,000 bus.) unloaded in Chicago, and in 1938—12,183 truckloads (about 3,200,000 bus.) went into Chicago by truck instead of rail? This is an increase of nearly 600 per cent. This 1938 trucking represented a loss of revenue on this one comparatively small movement of about \$175,000.00 to the railroads.

The railroads into Chicago, with this "authentic information" before them, have reduced their rates to recapture this business; but the railroads in the Southwest resist all efforts to secure fair and reasonable rates that will put grain back on the rails and increase their business and their revenues as well as that of grain merchants, claim that they "have not been able to develop any 'authentic information' regarding the movement by truck, or the rates necessary to restore the movement now moving by truck, to rail carriers."

This statement is made after the K. C. Board of Trade and other Southwestern terminal markets presented to them elaborate and detailed information. It is also made, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of grain rates in the Southwest are ridiculously high, and even without trucks would be unreasonable and unjust.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Program of Ohio Dealers

A grain grading school on the third floor of the Produce Exchange building, Sunday, will precede the 60th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Toledo Monday and Tuesday, June 19 and 20.

Convention sessions will begin 10:30 a. m., Monday, with speakers Ray Bowden, St. Louis and Washington, executive vice pres., and Otto Bast, pres., if possible, of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Minneapolis; Dr. J. E. Hunter, on "Feeds"; H. L. Kennicott, Chicago, on "Prevention of Loss in Grain Elevators."

At 6:30 p. m. will be given the banquet, floor show and dance in the convention hotel, the Commodore Perry.

Tuesday morning com'ites will report on the credit problem; and J. Ralph Pickell will speak on "Fifty Years Fooling Around."

Ladies' luncheon, style show and theater party has been arranged by the Toledo Board of Trade.

For the free grain grading school the dealers are requested to bring along a pair of tweezers to pick out samples. The school will

begin at 2:30 p. m., and coffee and doughnuts will be served by the Toledo dealers.

Cause of Calumet Elevator Fire and Explosion

The destruction by fire and explosion of five grain elevators at South Chicago May 11 was due to sparks from a chisel igniting dust, according to Frank E. Doherty, chief deputy fire marshal, who reported June 10 that "Adam Matusiewicz, a millwright, told us that just before the fire he was repairing a metal spout leading from the A house to the dryer building. He was working on top of the garner in the drier building enlarging an iron collar that fitted around a metal spout. Berkley Moyland was helping him.

"Matusiewicz said that Moyland was chiseling with a machine hammer and cold chisel underneath the spout. He was cutting this angle iron when the explosion occurred. Moyland told the same story, saying his foot became caught in the garner at the time of the explosion. He told Matusiewicz to run for his life.

"Moyland cut the laces of his shoe, freed his foot, and escaped. Henry Zehme, the boss millwright, recounted that he ordered this work done by the other millwrights.

"It is my opinion that this fire was caused by a dust explosion which was set off by a spark developed in the cold chiseling of the angle iron by the millwrights. The main force of the explosion centered at the point where this spout entered the house from the drier. This is substantiated by the cracking and bulging of the east tank at the top."

The Pacific Northwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its 10th annual convention at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 15, 16, 17.

J. Vining Taylor Passes

J. Vining Taylor, the well-known former sec'y-treas. of the National Hay Ass'n, died June 4 at Houston, Tex.

After having assisted Sec'y Goodrich as assistant Mr. Taylor was elected sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n in July, 1909, a position which he filled capably until his resignation in 1925 to join the Star Hay Co., at Los Angeles, Cal., as sec'y-treas. At the time of his demise he represented the Lawrence Warehousing Co. Interment was at his old home town of Winchester, Ind.



J. Vining Taylor, Houston, Tex., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Garden City, Kan., June 9.—The barley crop in this vicinity is a failure except on irrigated land.—E. P. Schmitt, mgr., Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp.

Mulvane, Kan., June 7.—A lot of the local wheat is ripening prematurely and turning white in the fields. The kernels are shriveled. Early fields on the Kansas-Oklahoma border have turned out 20 to 24 bus. per acre.—E. W. M.

Marathon City (Marathon p. o.), Wis., June 5.—Crops are looking good here: some alfalfa and rye fields, frozen out, were planted with corn and other grains. The weather is fine and corn fields are all looking good.—The Marathon Elevator, Paul Rajack, prop.

St. Charles, Ill., June 12.—Crops look fine. Corn growing very fast about 80 to 90 per cent total acreage in Kane County planted with hybrids—gives larger yields and stands up better, our feeders say will outfeed the open pollinated.—The Marshall Farm Service.

Madison, Wis.—Present estimates show that the state will harvest 954,000 bus. of winter wheat compared with 1,106,000 a year ago. The rye crop this year is expected to be over 3 million bus., which is well above average but a million bus. less than harvested last year.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Condition of crops on June 1 indicated the following production, in bus.: Winter wheat, 515,000,000; spring wheat, 180,000,000; oats, 960,000,000; spring wheat western Canada, 360,000,000; seeded acreage, oats, 35,400,000; spring wheat, 19,500,000; spring wheat western Canada, 25,000,000.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

San Francisco, Cal.—Harvesting of the new central California wheat crop started in the Porterville area of the San Joaquin Valley and is about one week earlier than last year. First samples received here were of the Bunjip variety testing 61 and 62 lbs. per bu., grading No. 1 Soft White, with 12 and 13 per cent protein, which is higher than average for that district.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Cal.—According to officials of the California agricultural department, the State's wheat production this year will be the lowest in five years. Yolo County this year will harvest but a 40 per cent crop of grain. Lack of rain and persistent dry winds have played havoc with both wheat and barley. Some large acreages have been abandoned and converted into pasture.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Cal.—Harvesting of the new crop of barley is making good progress and is about two weeks further advanced than in recent years. Yield in some sections is higher than anticipated. Samples received at San Francisco represented barley of wide variation in quality. In general, the crop appears several pounds lighter in test weight than a year ago and of only fair size but unusually clean, good color and shape.—W. H. B.

Winchester, Ind., June 10.—If anything, our wheat looks better than it did a week ago. We have had two or three showers and one farmer said to me yesterday, the rains we have had so far this week put a bushel of wheat to the acre on the crop. Most of the wheat growers think if nothing happens to wheat from now on, and it is harvested in good shape, our county will average more than 25 bus. to the acre. Oats have not improved very much. Our oats will probably not average as much per acre as our wheat. In olden times we used to get 40-50-60 bus. to the acre of 32 to 38 lb. oats; now if we get 25 bus. of 26 lb. oats we think we have had a whale of a crop. Farmers sowed a few more oats this year than usual; they like them for feed. Nothing is the matter with soybeans. Have a splendid stand and they have gotten off to a splendid start. Same is true of corn and hay has stretched up considerably in the last 10 days, so we will have more than enough hay to go around and it will be very cheap at cutting time.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—In California where approximately 1,600,000 bus. of flaxseed are expected this year; harvesting has been earlier than usual and the bulk of the crop is now coming to market. In Texas where the harvest is practically completed, results have been somewhat disappointing and the bulk of the crop is being kept for seed for next year. Texas planters continue to be enthusiastic about flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—Favorable weather during the past week has improved the chances of our northwestern flaxseed crop. Throughout the district there have been showers and cooler weather offsetting somewhat the deficiency in subsoil moisture. In the southern sections many flax fields have reached the blossom stage. Stands are reported to be thin, giving the opportunity for plenty of weeds to spring up. Conditions in South Dakota and Montana are better than usual. Extreme eastern North Dakota is the section most in need of rainfall. Due to the rains of the past two weeks, there has been some added planting of flax. The government's prediction of increased acreages has been generally confirmed but it is too early to give a definite report.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Dodge City, Kan., May 31.—Going east from Dodge City to within a few miles of Pratt wheat is very poor, 40 to 50% plowed up, the remainder promising only mediocre yields. From Pratt on to Augusta on highway 54, conditions normal or above. Straw somewhat shorter than last year, but heads filling well with harvest about two weeks away. Pastures thru the Flint Hills appear excellent, but do not seem to be filled to capacity with live stock. In the south-eastern Kansas wheat section, lowlands show considerable scalding from too much water and high temperatures, but should harvest good yields without any more rain, but further heavy rains would be almost disastrous to most of the lowland wheat. Oats generally poor, barley fair and some of it ready for binding.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Dectaur, Ill., June 10.—Prospects for an oat crop in central and southern parts of the state are pathetic. Oats were backward in getting started, are thin on the ground, now starting to head on short straw, small heads, and in some localities chinch bugs and blight are making a heavy inroad on a poor crop to start with. A large percentage of this oat acreage will "go to the government," some will be plowed up and go into soy beans. In the northern part of the state, where they had good rains, oats are showing improvement. Even with the most favorable weather conditions from now on, the Illinois oat crop will be very small. Soy beans are doing good. Not all planted in dry areas, farmers waiting for enough moisture to germinate the beans before planting. Stands are perfect with the exception of the dry localities. Farmers busy cultivating beans, using rotary hoes. The soy bean acreage will show a nice increase; however, the acreage that will be cut for commercial purposes cannot be determined until later.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 2.—Rains during the past two weeks have brought about a favorable change in practically all agricultural districts. The severe drought during April and early May caused much damage to the fall sown crops in the Southwest and the Northwest States. The effects of the recent rains will not be fully known for some time, as unusually high temperatures following the rains may have offset some of the beneficial effects. Spring grains were sown under favorable conditions, with sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, and have made slow but vigorous growth and development in spite of the lack of soil moisture. Now that rains have come development should be rapid and indications point to a much better prospect for the whole agricultural area. Frequent and generous rains during the summer months, however, will be necessary to bring the crop to maturity. Insects will play a large part in reducing the expected crop this year. The grasshopper menace is the worst for many years, while the mormon crickets are developing rapidly in the Western States, and green bugs are causing some trouble in the Southwest. Harvest has started in the Southwest and will continue rapidly toward the North under the present favorable weather conditions. Pastures are improving since the rains.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Lyndon Station, Wis., June 3.—Nobody is in the grain and feed business here. Farmers in this locality do not raise any grain for market. The elevator here has not handled a bushel of grain the last six years.—D. J. Butler, formerly of J. W. Puffer & Son.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 7.—The first car of 1919 wheat on this market came in yesterday, from Kinawa. It set a record for early arrival of Kansas wheat, though two days behind the record for wheat from any state. New wheat receipts were 22 cars out of a total of 35. Of the total, one car tested 15.12 per cent protein; 14 ranged 14 to 14.75 per cent; 7 ranged 13 to 13.90 per cent. Test weight of the wheat was 60 to 63.7 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo.—An average of 13.93 per cent is shown on the combined inspections of 2,951 cars tested by both departments, against 13.57 per cent on 1,830 cars in May a year ago. A market average of 13.05 per cent protein is shown on the total inspection of 35,086 cars made by both Kansas and Missouri laboratories, July thru May, as compared with 12.98 per cent on 33,585 cars in the same months the previous year.

Dodge City, Kan., June 8.—Early harvest returns are beginning to come in from south-central Kansas. Yields are reported as surprisingly large, but the story is likely to change when harvest reaches the north-central and western sections of the state. The total production in the western third and the north-central section will be far below normal. New wheat looks like it will generally carry good test weight with only medium protein in the heavy producing areas.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 31.—Small grain crops generally have shown satisfactory growth during the past two weeks. Altho many fields are weedy, particularly those seeded on stubble, crops generally show a fine healthy appearance on the better farmed land, and bread wheat and durum are commencing to stool. Corn has made splendid progress in the past few days, and in many places is now receiving its first cultivation. Rye has shown considerable recovery in some sections following last week's moisture, but, generally speaking, the condition of this crop is very disappointing. Thin stands, short straw, and small heads indicate a poor outcome.—Van Dusen Harrington Co. By Paul C. Rutherford.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—The week was generally favorable for crop progress—temperature maintained an above normal trend, and soil moisture was replenished by moderate to heavy showers over much of the State, including portions of the east-central division. Corn made generally good to excellent progress during the week and cultivation proceeded actively, though delayed by wet soil in some areas. Winter wheat made fair to good progress and is heading generally; heads are short in areas but are filling well. Some injury by chinch bugs has occurred in Fulton, Brown and Tazewell counties. Harvesting of wheat is expected to start in areas of the south next week. Oats has suffered by lack of rain in areas; heads are mostly short. Bean planting has been completed in some sections, and 50 per cent or more generally; late planted beans are in need of further moisture. Rye is a generally good crop; barley is about ready for combining in areas.—C. L. Ray, statistician.

Chicago, Ill., June 6.—On a trip of 800 miles thru northern and western Illinois, southeastern Iowa and northeast Missouri I found crops in need of rain in portions of Iowa and Missouri, where corn, altho backward and sparse of stand, was not yet suffering greatly for moisture, but oats, which were poorer than elsewhere, were in urgent need of rain. In general thruout the trip, oats showed poorly but were improving, especially where good rains fell recently, while on the other hand what I saw of the corn crop showed above average and in many fields promised to be waist-high by July 4, with the greatest share of the acreage being high yielding hybrid. The acreage of winter wheat, which was slightly reduced below the usual small acreage in those sections, is looking average to a little above, and while I found a few spores of black rust, it was forming too late to correspond with the growth of the plant to be alarming in those sections.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomas & McKinnon.

Enid, Okla., June 8.—The 30 cars of new wheat received in Enid today averaged 14.3 per cent moisture and tested 59.7 to 63.1 lbs. "Tough" notation was placed on 14 cars and two graded sample on account of excess moisture.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—The winter wheat crop is estimated at 516,692,000 bus. compared with the 1938 crop of 686,637,000 bus. Our December, April and May estimates ranged between 540 and 542 million bus. With favorable June weather in the northern part of the belt these previous estimates for the season may yet be realized. Conditions were improving over a considerable area at the time the report was being compiled. The indicated yield per acre of winter wheat is 13.3 bus. compared with our 13.9 bus. last month. Improvement occurred mainly in Illinois and Montana. Kansas, Nebraska and some less important areas showed considerable decline but a large number of states gave indications of little or no change from last month's outlook. April was wet in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but May was a record or near record dry month. Not once since, at least, 1892 do records show a real wet April followed by an extremely dry May. There is, therefore, no precedent on which to judge the effect of such weather on wheat, oats, corn or any crop. The estimated acreage of spring wheat is 19,315,000 and production 183,872,000 bus. Indicated yield per acre is 9.5 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Topeka, Kan., June 10.—The Kansas winter wheat crop is estimated at 105,530,000 bus. with an average yield of 10 bus. per harvested acre, according to the June 1 Crop Report issued cooperatively by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Board of Agriculture. This is a decline of 10,553,000 bus. from the May 1 forecast. The deterioration during May occurred largely in the western third of the State although a substantial reduction in wheat prospects occurred in central and north-central counties. Winter wheat compares with 152,114,000 bus. produced in 1938. Oats condition at 52 per cent of normal compares with 87 per cent last June and 70 per cent the ten year (1928-37) average. Oats are heading very short; stands are generally thin and present prospects are for one of the poorest oats crops in many years. A rye crop of 560,000 bus. is forecast compared with 682,000 bus. produced last year. Flax condition of 78 per cent indicates a yield of 6.5 bus. per acre. Growing conditions over the eastern and southeastern areas of Kansas have been favorable for flax and light loss of acreage with fair to good yields are in prospect. Condition of other crops this year and last and the (1928-37) ten year average are as follows: Wild hay, 74, 75 and 75 per cent; barley, 48, 81 and 63 per cent.—H. L. Collins, Agri. Statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 1.—On the basis of reported condition and yields about June 1, the estimated wheat production is 44,242,000 bus. The production in 1938 was 58,322,000 bus., and

The 10-year average 1928-37 was 47,054,000 bus. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 4,022,000 acres compared with 5,032,000 acres in 1938 and 3,949,000 acres the 10-year average. The yield per acre is estimated at 11.0 bus. compared with 11.0 bus. in 1938 and 11.7 bus. the average. Prospective yields are good in the north-central and parts of the west-central districts. Much of the wheat in the southwestern section has been harvested and combining will be general over the entire state by June 12. Indicated yields average 6.7 bus. per acre in the northwest district compared with 11.5 bus. in 1938 and the indicated production is 4,828,000 bus. compared with 8,116,000 bus. a year ago. In the north-central district the production is indicated at 24,214,000 bus. compared with 17,727,000 bus. in 1938; the indicated average yield per acre is 14.7 bus. compared with 9.8 bus. last year. In the southwestern district, the acreage for harvest is about one-half of that harvested in 1938; the yield per acre is indicated at 6.8 bus. compared with 10.3 bus. a year ago, and the total production is indicated at 2,779,000 bus., or about one-third of the 8,568,000 bus. harvested in 1938. The production of rye is indicated at 480,000 bus. compared with 340,000 bus. a year ago. The acreage for harvest is 64,000 acres or 160 per cent of 1938.—K. D. Blood, Agri. Statistician.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., June 9.—The crop reporting board reports the grain stocks on farms June 1 as 52,098,000 bus. barley, and 15,682,000 bus. rye, against 31,565,000 bus. barley and 8,814,000 bus. rye a year ago.

The condition of spring wheat (all), oats and barley, and production of winter wheat, in thousand bushels, in important states, follows:

	Production	Condition June 1		
	Winter Wheat	Spring Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pa.	18,573	78	78	86
Ohio	35,682	68	61	70
Ind.	25,624	67	56	70
Ill.	34,416	84	74	82
Mich.	14,889	80	80	83
Wis.	954	83	82	85
Minn.	2,934	76	78	77
Iowa	6,685	75	73	76
Mo.	22,342	71	78	84
S. Dak. ...	765	59	67	65
Neb.	86,501	67	60	64
Kan.	105,350	45	52	48
Okla.	44,242	..	56	57
Tex.	80,860	..	59	56
Mont.	18,364	78	80	81
Idaho	12,034	81	85	83
Wyo.	2,424	72	73	79
Colo.	13,788	73	78	71
Wash. ...	26,128	75	78	78
Ore	11,106	67	77	77
Cal.	9,376	..	68	71
N. Dak. ....	.....	66	64	63
U. S.	523,431	71	72	72

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

Wheat																		
	Option		May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
	High	Low	24	25	26	27	29	31	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
Chicago	78½	66	77¾	77¼	78½	78	77¾	78½	77¾	77¾	77	75½	75¼	75¾	75½	75¼	75½	73¾
Winnipeg*	69½	60½	....	67	67½	67½	67	66¾	66½	65½	65	63¾	63½	63¾	62¾	62¼	62	61¾
Liverpool*	..	..	64	64¾	64¼	..	..	64¾	64	63¾	63¾	62¾	62½	62¾	62¼	60¾	59½	59½
Kansas City	75	63½	74¼	73¾	74½	73½	73½	74¼	73¾	73¾	73	71½	71½	71¾	71¾	70¾	71	69½
Minneapolis	82½	68½	81½	81¼	82½	81½	81½	82½	82½	81¾	80¾	79	78¾	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	76¾
Duluth, durum	73¾	60	73¾	72¾	73¾	71¾	72	72¾	72¾	71¾	71	69¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70	69¾	68¾
Milwaukee	79¾	67¼	77¾	77½	78½	78¾	77¾	78¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	73¾
Corn																		
Chicago	56½	49½	52½	52½	53	52½	52¾	53	52¾	52½	52½	51¾	52	52¾	52½	52	51¾	50¾
Kansas City	52½	46¾	52	51¾	51	50½	51¾	52½	51¾	51¾	50½	50¾	51	51¾	51¾	51¾	49¾	49¾
Milwaukee	56	49½	52½	52½	53½	52½	52¾	53¾	52¾	52½	52½	51¾	52	52½	52½	52	51¾	50¾
Oats																		
Chicago	33½	26½	32¾	32¾	33½	32½	32½	32¾	32½	32½	32	31¾	31¾	32½	32½	32¾	32½	31¾
Winnipeg*	31½	27½	29½	29½	30½	30½	30	30½	30	29½	29½	28½	28½	29½	29½	29½	29	29½
Minneapolis	30½	25½	29	30½	30¾	29½	29½	30	30½	29½	29½	28¾	29½	29½	30½	30½	30	29½
Milwaukee	33¾	26½	32¾	32¾	33½	32½	32½	32¾	32¾	32½	32	31¾	31¾	32½	32½	32¾	31¾	31¾
Rye																		
Chicago	56½	42¾	55½	54½	55½	54¾	54¾	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	52¾	53¾	53¾	52¾	52½	53¾	53¾
Minneapolis	52¾	38¾	52	51¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	50½	48¾	48¾	49½	49	48½	48½	48¾
Winnipeg*	50½	39¾	48¾	49¾	51	50	50½	51	49¾	48¾	48	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	47½	47¾
Barley																		
Minneapolis	40½	37	40	39¾	38½	38	37¾	38¾	39¾	38¾	38	37	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	35½
Winnipeg	41½	33¾	39½	39¾	40¾	40½	40½	40¾	40½	39½	38¾	37½	37¾	37¾	38¾	38	37¾	37¾
Soybeans																		
Chicago*	84¾	72½	82¾	83¾	84¼	83¼	82¼	82½	81½	81¼	80½	80	80¾	80¾	81¼	81¼	81¾	79¾

*October delivery.

Underconsumption

The present world's wheat crop is not sufficient properly to feed the population of wheat-eating countries.

This is the view of B. W. Snow, veteran Chicago grain statistician and crop expert, in discussing proposals under consideration by the world wheat advisory committee.

The trouble with the wheat situation is not overproduction but underconsumption, in the opinion of Mr. Snow, who states: "The cure is not less food, but more food at a price range that the world population can pay."

"This does not mean a low price for producers, but rather removal of commercial barriers that have been created to prevent international trade in foodstuffs.

"In the past five years the average consumption per capita of wheat in the principal European countries has decreased some three-quarters of a bushel. The same rate of use now that prevailed in 1932 would absorb present production. The decreased use is not because of the substitution of more agreeable foods, but is the result of high tariffs, quota allotments and excessive milling extraction requirements, that have so increased the price of bread the world over, that good bread is a luxury beyond the reach of a large share of the world's population.

"Government interference with world exchange of products is responsible for making bread a luxury, and this is what has lowered the world's use of wheat.

"Our own recent experience has once again demonstrated that subsidized selling abroad of our wheat does not expand consumption but only puts an added burden upon our taxpayers.

"It is time that representatives of importing and exporting countries who make up this advisory committee gave attention to the fact that a steady reduction of per capita consumption is the basis of the world's troubles, and that further decreased production is directly opposite of the answer demanded by hungry stomachs.

"What is wanted is ample supplies and distribution without artificial price enhancement, and any other program is a mere palliative effort that dodges fundamentals."

Cotton loans by the C.C.C. and its lending agencies thru May 25 amounted to \$205,079,111.86 on 4,476,568 bales of cotton. This includes loans of \$3,071,344.92 on 67,177 bales which have been repaid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.85 cents per pound.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Hamlin has the honor of shipping the first car of wheat from the 1933 crop received in the Fort Worth market. This wheat graded No. 1 dark hard, 60.8 lb. test, 13.5 moisture, 13.25 protein, and showed 10 per cent smut balls.

San Francisco, Cal.—The greatest activity of the current crop year featured the San Francisco rice market following the sale of 20,000 bags of choice rice to Cuba. This marks the most important single movement of the 1933 crop and follows closely substantial sales to Hawaii and Norway.—W. H. B.

Portland, Ore.—Shippers advised that the water borne wheat shipments from Oregon and Washington might break an 11-year record. They estimated that by the end of May nearly 52,000,000 bus. will have started to market in ships from Portland, other Columbia river ports, Seattle and other Puget sound ports since July 1, 1933. The highest previous mark was that of 1927-28 when 74,714,658 bus. were shipped. May has been a bumper month in wheat shipping history of the northwest.—F. K. H.

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	89,008	57,799	.....	.....
Boston	195,650	23,500	.....	.....
Chicago	2,141,000	1,839,000	2,227,000	1,750,000
Ft. William	1,816,426	999,553	3,683,288	819,445
Ft. Worth	36,000	72,000	24,000	10,000
Indianapolis	464,000	736,000	424,000	780,000
Kansas City	244,000	144,000	208,000	78,000
Milwaukee	47,460	15,820	89,300	43,700
Minneapolis	1,158,750	468,760	1,372,500	4,274,200
New Orleans	67,987	53,165	22,679	24,668
Omaha	480,000	68,000	400,030	541,784
Peoria	300,000	245,400	226,000	242,000
St. Louis	442,000	392,000	300,000	246,000
Superior	215,828	711,969	2,254,499	1,161,500
Toledo	550,370	543,735	548,040	1,197,190
Wichita	1,500	.....	.....	.....

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	59,920	72,008	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	66,000	57,000	203,000	73,000
Ft. William	201,477	65,694	251,819	126,127
Galveston	.....	30,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	70,500	16,500	15,000	24,000
Kansas City	52,500	27,000	6,000	12,000
Milwaukee	29,715	18,395	15,060	31,375
Minneapolis	850,500	337,800	358,500	543,580
Omaha	42,000	11,586	46,200	28,000
Peoria	84,900	51,800	9,600	1,200
St. Louis	12,000	4,500	12,000	6,000
Superior	124,844	472,864	456,103	593,640
Toledo	9,800	7,000	3,500	7,905

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	2,667	4,765	.....	.....
Chicago	983,000	425,000	248,000	216,000
Ft. William	1,627,835	1,328,166	2,983,707	1,900,427
Ft. Worth	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	27,200	12,800	32,000	.....
Milwaukee	860,000	1,212,600	541,025	784,602
Minneapolis	2,155,600	1,711,430	2,534,700	2,778,250
Omaha	48,000	20,800	96,750	8,000
Peoria	26,600	205,600	136,600	106,400
St. Louis	121,600	211,200	41,600	52,800
Superior	461,083	655,859	945,920	949,439
Toledo	1,400	2,800	.....	20,000

Hutchinson, Kan.—Received a car of new wheat from Kingfisher, Okla., June 3, the first of the season and possibly a market record for earliness. The grain graded No. 1 dark, 62 lbs., 13.7% moisture and 13% protein. It sold at auction at 83½c. Last year the first car of new wheat reached Hutchinson June 6, singularly coming from Kingfisher, also. It graded No. 3 dark, 59.8 lbs., 12% moisture and 8% damaged.

Duluth, Minn.—The peak seems to have been reached in early shipping, with a surplus of boat tonnage available and a fractional slicing down of the water rate. Wheat for Buffalo delivery is now quoted 2c flat. The month of May witnessed a corking good demand for wheat and coarse grains at highest prices of the season. Buying was credited to milling and baking interests, based on the theory that increased flour trade was in prospect. Farmers are paying up their government loans and selling their grain to private interests at top premiums and highest prices paid in a long time. Heavy receipts during May topped the movement for any single month since last fall's rush.—F. G. C.

Wichita, Kan.—Spirited bidding by 15 dealers June 5, in the Wichita Board of Trade, for the first carload of 1939 wheat sold in Kansas brought 74.5c to A. M. King of Kiowa, a total of \$1,117.50 for his wheat, figuring 1,500 bus. to the carload. The shipment marks the 11th time that King has sent the first wheat to Wichita, and it brought 2½c over the Kansas City July quotation. Last June 7 King received only 70.25c per bu. for the first carload. The 1939 wheat weighed 61.4 lbs. and carried a protein content of 10.70 per cent and a moisture content of 15.8 per cent, and was hard wheat produced on Mr. King's 640-acre farm, of which 350 acres is sown to wheat, and which had a yield of 24 bus. to the acre. A crowd of more than 60 dealers and grain executives of the Board of Trade witnessed the auction.

Fort Worth, Tex.—As far as our information goes, the first car of 1939 crop wheat was received in a terminal market on May 26th. A car of dark hard wheat testing 63 lb., 12.5 per cent moisture, 1.2 per cent dockage, which was barley and oats, and with the notation of approximately 100 per cent dark hard, was received on the Fort Worth market. This car originated at Granfield, Okla., which point has in other years had the honor of furnishing the first car of any given crop. The wheat was

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	15,268	5,609	96,233	32,000
Boston	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,579,000	1,358,000	2,255,000	1,575,000
Ft. Wm.	21,252,057	6,698,651	26,966,803	9,780,431
Ft. Worth	447,000	389,500	732,000	747,000
Galveston	200,000	3,000,000	2,328,288	3,906,642
Houston	.....	.....	624,200	420,000
Hutchinson	1,533,000	1,339,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	171,000	110,000	152,000	160,000
Kan. City	5,408,000	4,449,600	3,248,940	4,191,070
Milwaukee	27,720	777,700	11,200	1,371,626
Minneapolis	10,311,000	2,321,510	2,503,500	1,954,860
New Orleans	28,500	181,517	63,988	145,589
Omaha	1,232,000	736,522	1,027,600	906,016
Peoria	79,300	151,000	122,400	307,980
St. Louis	843,000	669,000	1,138,500	811,500
Superior	2,387,905	1,413,299	2,418,720	2,488,658
Toledo	385,500	250,500	380,480	289,750
Wichita	1,843,500	1,308,000	810,000	1,092,000

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	218,311	97,083	.....	.....
Boston	34,972	1,200	34,972	.....
Chicago	8,475,000	17,600,000	6,433,000	19,637,000
Ft. Wm.*	1,073	13,054	3,601	12,919
Ft. Worth	36,000	72,000	24,000	10,000
Indianapolis	1,866,000	1,524,000	1,429,500	1,303,000
Kan. City	1,083,000	660,000	963,000	607,500
Milwaukee	520,800	1,798,000	33,800	1,733,300
Minneapolis	1,860,000	2,104,730	2,508,000	2,635,090
New Orleans	96,482	2,124,522	256,142	2,788,611
Omaha	787,302	330,479	1,092,340	1,384,885
Peoria	2,051,500	2,730,900	742,800	1,433,300
St. Louis	907,500	543,000	525,000	812,300
Superior	1,669,712	2,146,736	3,116,359	4,396,021
Toledo	194,600	397,600	173,725	345,510
Wichita	1,300	1,300	.....	.....

*Canadian.

bought by J. C. Crouch Grain Co., who paid the shipper, Helton Elvtr. Co. of Granfield, a nice premium on the first carload. This perfect car of dark hard wheat showed a content of 15.18 protein. News account shows an exceptionally good yield in the fields from which this wheat came, some as high as 22 bus. to the acre. The car was ordered to Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., at Fort Worth.—A. G. Campbell, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., June 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 2, 1939, decreased 3,890,077 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 86,262,008 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1938. The amount in store was reported as 115,864,252 bus. compared with 119,754,329 bus. for the preceding week and 29,602,244 bus. for the week ending June 3, 1938. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 2, 1939, amounted to 1,068,281 bus., a decrease of 34,548 bus. from the preceding week, when 1,102,829 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 843,205 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 44 weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to June 2, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1938: Manitoba 42,876,769 (37,148,817); Saskatchewan 111,433,391 (25,539,187); Alberta 123,324,381 (56,520,092) bus. For the 44 weeks ending June 2, 1939, and the same period in 1938, 277,634,541 and 119,208,096 bus., respectively, were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Wheat and flour stocks held by mills Mar. 1 amounted to 92,618,885 bus. wheat and 3,865,456 barrels of flour, against 85,241,467 bus. wheat and 4,151,544 barrels of flour owned by mills Mar. 1, 1938, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Washington News

The House is disturbed by rumors that the president will veto the farm appropriation bill for \$1,218,000,000, because no provision of new taxes has been made to pay the \$338,000,000 of farm bribes.

Employers are not required by the regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act to file copies of their mutual contracts, it was explained by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, except in cases where the employer is relying upon so-called "1,000-hour or 2,000-hour" clauses of the Act.

Conferences to consider the cotton problem beginning Sept. 5 at Washington have been called by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace. Foreign countries growing cotton are invited, with a view to having an international agreement on quotas to be exported. It will be remembered that something like this was agreed upon for wheat; but failed when one leading exporter disregarded it.

Dissatisfaction with the administration of the A.A.A. has been expressed by New Mexico farmers in letters to Senator Carl Hatch and read by him in the Senate. The letters mentioned "myriads of nonsensical, useless complaints," "forms carefully, painstakingly, and honestly prepared only to be sent back for some fancied or imagined error," "gross incompetency," "arbitrary changes in bases and yields," "hair splitting over turnovers," and "unwillingness to take the measure of land of the United States land office."

A bill giving state grain inspection services greater independence of federal supervision has been introduced by Rep. Wm. Lemke of North Dakota. In states having such services, appeal to federal authority could be taken only after the state service and state board of grain appeals had "passed judgment upon, inspected, graded and issued certificates upon which such appeal is taken." The grade and finding of the federal service would be final. State grading and inspection would be accepted for marketing purposes, unless both the buyer and the seller requested federal supervision.

Indiana Dealers Demand 3 Cents for Handling Government Corn

The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was held June 12 and 13 at Sargent's Hotel on beautiful Lake Wawasee. Business sessions were held in the mornings only and afternoons were turned over to an excellent entertainment program provided by the committee with Lew Hill in charge.

The opening session was called to order by President Walter R. Beck, Shelbyville, in the Convention Hall, Monday morning, with a splendid attendance.

PRES. BECK, after an explanation of the provisions for handling C.C.C. corn, opened a discussion on the subject and asked for the experiences and costs of the dealers in handling corn. It was the consensus of opinion that corn could not be handled through an elevator at 2 cents, and that accepting such a contract on government corn would give the farmers the impression that 2 cents was a fair handling margin and all corn would have to be handled on that basis.

C. C. BARNES, Winchester, moved that a resolution be drawn putting the ass'n on record as favoring a 3 cent charge on handling sealed corn, and the motion passed.

It further developed that one-fourth of the dealers were buying corn on a 68 lb. basis, one-fourth 70 lb. basis, and half by the hundred weight, and it was advised that standardization on 100 lb. basis would be beneficial to the dealers.

FAE W. PATRICK, Indianapolis, attorney, gave an illuminating address on "Rights of the Employers When Dealing With Unions" in which he traced the development of labor unions and described their methods. He stated that proposed amendments to the Wagner Act had temporarily slowed up the activity of business agents, but predicted labor trouble ahead for the grain and allied industries, and advised the dealers, when approached by business agents, to refer them to the ass'n's bargaining committee, a method which had proven out well in many instances.

SECY FRED SALE described the recent labor experience at Francisville, where a bargaining committee is representing the employers and advised the dealers, if approached by unions, to sign nothing, but to immediately get in touch with him.

CLAY SYLER, Plymouth, said: "This problem is much nearer than most of us realize. I have just been informed that the unions are knocking at our front door at Plymouth today."

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, chairman of the entertainment committee, announced the afternoon's program of sports and games, and thanked the many contributors of prizes to be awarded for the various events.

K. E. BEESON, Extension Agronomist, Lafayette, explained the method of breeding hybrid corn. He described the various Indiana hybrids and gave a comparison of results with open pollinated varieties, and outlined Purdue's program for Indiana.

PRES. BECK named the following resolutions committee: C. C. Barnes, Winchester; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, and Luther Greenwood, Rensselaer.

The Hoosier Banquet

What will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable banquets of the ass'n was the one held Monday night in the Sargent Hotel. An overflow crowd made it necessary for many to find sustenance elsewhere. It was the consensus of those present that the meal was one of the best they had ever eaten. Lew

Hill, always efficient as a toastmaster, introduced the golf winners and presented the prizes.

Those who attended the dance in the Convention Hall were given favors and a great deal of amusement watching the snow ball fight. It was an uproarious affair except for those who were singled out for personal attention.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. BECK again presided at the second and closing session, which because of the cold, was moved into the Sargent lobby.

L. A. GARNER, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, Lawrenceburg, delivered a very enlightening address on buying margins and handling costs of country elevators, and distributed forms covering the various items of cost and formula for determining cost. His convincing address will be published in a later number.

WALTER R. BECK, Shelbyville, addressed the delegates on "What Are You Doing Besides Running Your Elevator?" in which he advised on the handling of sidelines, and gave some excellent information on service and proper treatment of customers. He emphasized the importance of friendliness and good will.

O. F. BAST, Minneapolis, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat. Ass'n, discussed national affairs of the grain trade, including the handling charge for government grain and wages and hour legislation. His address will appear in a future number.

C. C. BARNES, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

The members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n duly assembled in convention at Lake Wawasee, Indiana, on June 12th, 1939, do hereby endorse the following resolutions and observations relating to the costs and policies of handling grain at country elevators:

That statistical material now available from the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Trade Commission, from State Colleges, associations of private and co-operative elevators, and from private firms indicate by overwhelming figures that the actual cost of handling corn and wheat through the country elevator is in excess of the handling charges now proposed to the country elevators by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the movement of their foreclosed grain; therefore, we urge upon this Federal agency, the establishment by available statistical material and the principle of fair dealing, of a fair handling charge to be allowed country elevators which, we believe they do not want to be below actual cost, or even at only actual cost.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n renews its endorsement of the principle of farm equality and urges upon both the federal and state offices of the AAA the economic justice of using all elements of the country elevator trade without discrimination between types of elevator organizations.

Indiana being a feeding territory, a large percentage of the corn now sealed will be needed in its own community, therefore, it would be unsound economics for the CCC to remove this corn from its normal point of consumption, therefore, be it

Resolved that we the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation that they give due consideration to the expense of handling grain at country elevators as established by the Federal Trade Commission in their study of elevator costs which places the cost of handling grain through a country elevator at three cents per bushel, and also our own experiences which indicate this is the lowest possible charge conducive to good business practices, we therefore ask that the compensation for the handling of Commodity Credit Corporation sealed corn through the country elevator be not less than three cents per bushel.

Disposal of CCC's Sealed Corn

Whereas, the removal of sealed corn from the majority of the communities of Indiana would at times create an actual shortage in those communities, be it

Resolved that the Commodity Credit Corporation be requested to dispose of the sealed corn to the local grain handling agencies whose experience and knowledge of local conditions will guaranty equitable distribution at lowest cost.

Resolved that the Indiana Grain Dealers Association do hereby request the Secretary of Agriculture that the grain held by the Commodity Credit Corporation be marketed thru the normal channels of trade eliminating the accumulation of huge surpluses, at terminal markets which tend to depress prices, increase expenses and waste, which ultimately must be paid by the taxpayer and producer.

Resolved, that in the assembly movement, storage and liquidation of wheat and corn, by and through federal agencies, all services of the grain trade be used without discrimination; that the Federal Grain agencies required by law to concern themselves with phases of grain marketing, be urged to make complete normal use of cash grain commission firms.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Wawasee Convention Notes

Miss Eva S. True and Miss Alta Thompson greeted delegates at the registration desk and were assisted by A. E. Leif and H. W. Marsh of Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co., who furnished the badges.

Larry Larimore was conspicuous by his absence. He is reported to be improving.

SAM RICE, Jr., Metamora, O., pinch hit for his Dad and did a good job of it.

TOLEDO held open house and the suite was a popular rendezvous.

THE ORANGE pith helmets distributed to all in attendance lent a tropical tone in spite of the frigid weather.

Bob Crawford distributed Oyster Shell cigars at the banquet and southern hospitality in his quarters.

E. J. FUNK & SONS exhibited movies in the lobby, showing their methods of handling hybrid corn, with comics mixed in for contrast.

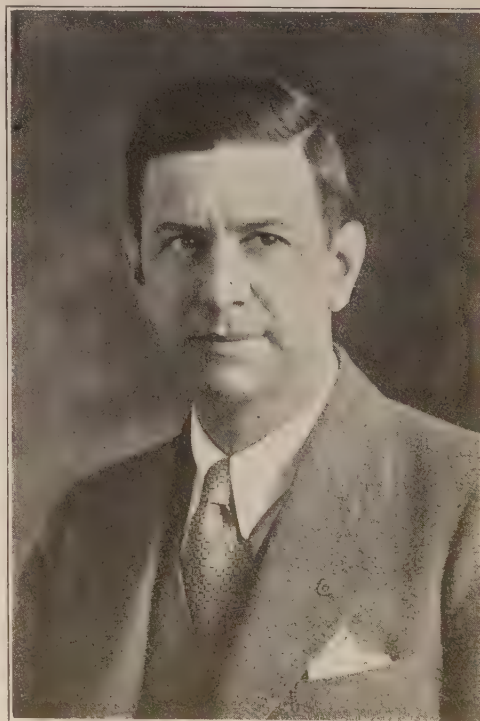
W. B. SHORT and Lee Stout represented Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

HARRY B. OLSON was on hand to tell of his grain and seed testing equipment.

The Games

A good crowd of real golfers turned out at Maxwellton Golf Club Monday afternoon with the following results: George O'Brien, Greenville, Ohio, and Tom Syler, Plymouth, tied for

[Concluded on page 495]



Sec'y Fred K. Sale
Indianapolis, Ind.

Stimulating the Interest of Line Agents in Company's Welfare

The pressing problem confronting every manager of a line of country elevators is to secure the active interest and co-operation of station managers or agents in the care of the property entrusted to him, and in the promotion of each station's business.

In the prairie provinces of western Canada, 99% of the country elevators are owned and operated by line companies maintaining headquarters at distant points, so it is but natural that managers should find it somewhat difficult to keep in close touch with all agents and interest them not only in the care of the elevator and the correction of known fire hazards but in the reduction of accidents through the safe-guarding of moving machinery.

Naturally, each agent is interested in preventing the destruction of his elevator and the loss of his job, so he readily responds not only to the suggestions and requirements of the Affiliated Inspection Bureau, but also to the rules and regulations of his employer. Every effort is made to impress upon the elevator agents the importance of their position, also to keep them alert in safe-guarding the property against fire as well as protecting all workers against accidents.

The Grain Insurance and Guarantee Company through the Affiliated Inspection Bureau has found it profitable to conduct annual contests in the care of country elevators and each calendar year, issues a new appeal to the elevator agents enlisting their co-operation in the efficient care and operation of the plants entrusted to them.

In order to obtain a certificate of merit, an agent must have a record clear of demerits throughout the year and certificates of different grades are issued to stimulate the agents' desire in attaining maximum credits during the calendar year. Twenty-five credits are awarded for each clear report made by the Bureau's inspector and signed by the agent. The highest class certificate is the Master Merit Certificate, illustrated herewith, and it is the one which accompanies the cash award. Next in order is the Honorable Mention Certificate which is based upon 125 or more credits. The Special Mention Certificate is based upon 100 credits. The First Class Certificate is based upon 75 credits. The Second Class Certificate is based upon 50 credits and the Third Class Standing Certificate is awarded to agents having less than 50 credits.

In addition to the certificates for the care of the property, the reduction of fire hazards and prevention of accidents, five cash awards are made in each inspection division to agents who have made the greatest contribution to the beautification of their property and grounds. During recent years all elevator operators have come to recognize the advantage of maintaining a clean and orderly place of business as well as attracting new business by landscaping elevator's surroundings. Disorder, dirt and rubbish are forbidding to all observing humans, and it is but natural that orderly housekeeping and clean surroundings attract new customers as well as help to retain the old ones. Attractive surroundings not only delight customers, but they impress strangers.

The Affiliated Inspection Bureau has succeeded in attaining most gratifying results in improving the care of country elevators, but what is more, it has affected amazing reductions in fire losses and elevator accidents. The pleasing surroundings of the properties illustrated herewith and on the outside front cover of this number, testify most vividly to the enterprise and loyalty of the station managers who have made their individual properties so attractive as to win the admiration of many new customers.

The response of the agents of the line companies has been most gratifying, 80% of one and 70% of another line elevator company's agents received certificates; but sad to relate, only 40% of a third received certificates. Naturally, this poor showing put the tail enders on their toes and the record of the following year showed considerable improvement.

In the annual contest, cash awards are made to those agents who have made the most outstanding improvement in the appearance of elevator premises during the year. To gain one of these awards, the agent's record must be free of demerits.

All inspections of elevator property are made by inspectors in the employ of the Affiliated Inspection Bureau, Limited. The inspectors' reports on the property are forwarded by the Bureau to the Traveling Superintendents who are employed by the Elevator Owners. The Traveling Superintendents must see to it that all recommendations are complied with. As the superintendents are rated in accordance with the record compiled by their agents, they are as keen as the agents to keep to the minimum, the demerits assessed for agents' failure to follow the rating requirements.

On each and every visit of inspection, the Bureau's Inspector completes a formal report on the conditions prevailing in and around the elevator which the agent must sign, certifying to the accuracy of the report. If an agent objects to the recommendations of the inspector, he must do so at the time, and before signing the report, having his objections specifically set forth on the form, a copy of which has been placed in the hands of all agents as a warning.

When the records for the year have been completed, the Bureau reports to the employer, showing the record of each agent. The Bureau then compiles another list for the employer in which all agents who are supervised by the various Traveling Superintendents are listed, and then set up a comparison of the standing of these superintendents, rating them according to the record established by the agents under their supervision.

Finally, the Bureau lists the various employers in accordance with, and in comparison with all other employers represented in the contest. In this way the scope of the contest has been enlarged and the interest of all concerned, from the management down to the agent greatly increased. The manager endeavors to secure top ranking for his line of elevators. The superintendents are keen to top their fellow super-

intendents, while the agents are the foundation on which each group depends for success.

All agents, whether prize winners or not, who have a clear record for the year, receive a certificate. When they have completed five consecutive years without demerits, they are awarded a Master Merit Certificate, suitably inscribed and framed. We find an even greater interest in this award than is evident in connection with the cash prizes. This certificate is 12½" x 14½" in size, and more than 130 have already been earned and awarded.

In the 1938 contest, 3,026 elevator agents automatically were registered. These represented 24 elevator companies who are members of the Bureau. Of the 3,026 agents, 2,339 completed the year with a clear record, and were awarded certificates evidencing this fact.

The main purpose of the Merit Rating is the correction of known fire hazards. However, elevator premises, at least in the past, have been considered the most unsightly of any in the country communities. This has not been the fault of the agents, or of the owners, but is due to the fact that the elevators are situated on land leased from the railway companies on their rights-of-way. To overcome this condition, and to encourage the agents as much as possible in making their premises more attractive, special credits are awarded them, and cognizance is taken of the improvements when awarding the cash prizes.

The annual contest has been conducted five years, or since 1934. Prior to 1934, the fire loss ratio had not been below 60 per cent. In some years, it exceeded 100 per cent. Since the inspection of the contest for better housekeeping and attractive surroundings the ratio has been reduced as follows:

To 41.11 for 1934
To 16.76 for 1935
To 21.65 for 1936
To 21.22 for 1937
To 36.54 for 1938

or, an average loss ratio for the five year period of 27.46 per cent. The increase noted in the loss ratio shown in 1938 was due solely to the operation of an arson ring not heretofore known in Western Canada. This ring was responsible for the destruction by fire of twelve elevators in Saskatchewan. Two of the members of this ring are now serving ten year sentences for their crimes, and others of the ring will come to trial shortly. Had it not been for the incendiary fires, the loss ratio for 1938 would have been slightly under 20 per cent.

While the total yearly cost of this contest may approximate \$3,500, including cash awards, certificates, etc., the results have more than justified the expenditure. The fire loss ratio has been reduced from slightly more than 60% to a trifle over 20%. This reduction has been effected since the inception of the contest. The splendid advantages of the contest have been proven from every angle.



Elevator of North Star Grain Co., at Romance, Sask. Mr. Thomas Barlow, Agent in Charge.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

The interest and the results obtained continue to increase so that the promoters of this splendid scheme for securing the deeper interest of station managers in the care of the property and the promotion of the business has more than justified all of the time, labor and money expended in conducting these splendid contests.

The Prize Winning Agents in 1938

Agents A. A. Hiebert, Gretna, Man.; Sam Lowe, Abernethy, Sask.; M. Lauer, Bruno, Sask.; O. J. Hagen, Hill Spring, Alta.; and R. M. Park, Kelsey, Alta., were awarded prizes of \$25.00 each.

Agents R. A. Kendall, St. Walburg, Sask., and C. H. Schwartz, Thorild, Alta., \$20.00; E. Quamme, Lake Valley, Sask., \$17.50. Peter Ilkow, and A. J. Kalweit, Thorild, Alta., \$15.00.

Agents A. Larson, Beausejour, Man.; F. Millius, Odessa, Sask.; E. S. Hassard, Dornic, Sask.; C. B. Allen, Meota, Sask.; C. R. Helm, Eston, Sask.; L. G. Garrison, Dendron, Sask.; R. J. Jarvis, Blackie, Alta.; and E. Young, Rocky Mountain House, Alta., \$12.50 each.

Agents A. M. Kent, Eyebrow, Sask.; L. A. Lindsay, Chumay, Man.; C. L. Horning, Girvin, Sask.; H. Wiens, Jansen, Sask.; J. W. Scotton, Mayfair, Sask.; J. S. Friesen, Hague, Sask.; M. N. Jones, Crossfield, Alta.; W. E. Huston, Dodds, Alta.; J. M. Groves, Botha, Alta.; and J. Boida, Whitford, Alta., \$10.00.

Agents W. G. Gerrard, Menzie, Man.; F. Pfeifer, Neudorf, Sask.; W. Marchant, Clair, Sask.; J. S. Marshall, Clair, Sask.; F. D. Bleakney, Spruce Lake, Sask.; R. T. McIntosh, Marquis, Sask.; G. N. McIntosh, Coun-

tess, Alta.; R. R. Cairns, Lamerton, Alta.; and S. O'Connor, Kitscoty, Alta., \$7.50.

Agents L. H. Boucher, LaSalle, Man.; K. Corbett, Kirkella, Man.; A. R. Phillips, Colfax, Sask.; J. Stewart, Canora, Sask.; M. Billy, Donwell, Sask.; J. Tollerud, Langham, Sask.; J. A. Houston, Fir Mountain, Sask.; W. H. Aitken, Brownlee, Sask.; H. W. Graham, Academy, Alta.; L. W. Swanson, Cayley, Alta.; H. Bingert, Richmond, Sask.; J. G. Davidson, Dodds, Alta.; H. M. Twidt, Sunnybrook, Alta.; and R. S. Woodman, Buford, Alta., \$5.00.

Reducing Weight of Concrete Storage Bins

Burned clays such as Haydite, Gravelite, Lytag and Vesiculite are lighter than crushed stone and may be used in the aggregate of concrete mixtures to reduce the weight on the foundation, without any disadvantage other than the increased cost.

Gravelite, for example, is made by forcing plastic clay thru hardened steel dies under high pressure, cutting off the extruded pencils of clay and baking them under quick and high heat that expands them to more than twice their original size. The product is so light it floats on water.

Grain is three-fourths of the weight of an elevator on its foundation; and the weight of the remaining 25 per cent can be reduced by employing the lighter aggregate, from 150 to 100 pounds per cubic foot, effecting a net saving of the whole weight amounting to about 6 to 10 per cent, which becomes of impor-

tance when the local soil conditions are very poor.

Where a solid support is available for the foundation the added cost of the burned clay aggregate might not be warranted.

In the upper deck of the San Francisco-Oakland bridge is a slab of reinforced concrete 6 in. thick, 60 ft. wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, in which gravelite was used as the aggregate, reducing the weight required to be supported by the cables and towers from 43,000 tons to 28,000 tons.

Use of Buckwheat Sieve in Grading Wheat

Items 132 and 139 of the Grain Inspectors' Manual (dated June 1938) specify that the buckwheat sieve be used in the case of wheat (original sample) which contains more than 0.3 per cent of wild buckwheat and/or other weed seeds of similar size and shape.

Most of the wild buckwheat and other weed seeds of similar size and shape are found in the Hard Red Spring, Durum, and Red Durum wheats, which are grown principally in the same general area.

Representations were made to the Grain Division during the early months of 1938 that a change in this percentage to 0.5 per cent would materially benefit the wheat producers in the spring wheat area, and that such a change if made would cause only a very small number of receipts of wheat to be degraded account of matter except other grains (meog).

Accordingly, Research Project No. 37 was promptly organized and during the past year 1,138 samples of wheat containing wild buckwheat were analyzed and the results tabulated. The results of this research indicate that a change from the present limit of 0.3 per cent to 0.5 per cent will benefit a material portion of those samples to which the buckwheat sieve is now applied.

Effective July 1, for these reasons, the limit of 0.3 per cent will be changed to 0.5 per cent, and licensed inspectors will be furnished with revised sheets of pages 26 and 30 of the Grain Inspectors' Manual.

Canadian mills ground during April 5, 100,918 bus. wheat, against 3,591,547 bus. during April, 1938, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Eight manufacturers of corn products are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with discrimination in price forbidden by the Robinson-Patman Act.

The 1,082 flour mills reporting April production to the Census Bureau ground 37,697,957 bus. of wheat, against 36,084,919 bus in April, 1938. These mills accounted for 99,977,763 barrels of the total 105,273,951 barrels produced annually.

Farmer Concealing Lien Penalized

The Oklahoma Legislature has amended the state warehouse act to compel a farmer hauling grain to the elevator to declare any mortgage or lien, as a protection for anyone concerned. The amendment reads as follows:

Any person who shall deposit, or attempt to deposit, any agricultural product upon which a lien or mortgage exists, without notifying the manager of the warehouse shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment for a period of not more than one (1) year and a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1000) dollars;

Provided, that the warehouse shall have a lien for insurance and storage charges, and other expenses incident to the storage of said products prior to all other liens except for state or county taxes. And any person disposing of such products over which this prior lien exists shall be punished, as now provided by law for selling property over which lien exists.—Chap. 207, S. L. 1923, amended 1939.

Master Merit Certificate

In recognition of outstanding proficiency in the maintenance and improvement of grain elevator premises under his care this Certificate is hereby awarded to

*David Dersken
Rosenfeld, Man.*

In Testimony Whereof the seal of Grain Insurance and Guarantee Company has been affixed and the names of the officers subscribed hereto this 31st day of December, 1938.



*E. Evans
H. A. Roberts*

The Above Certificate Is Awarded Agents of Western Canada Line Companies Completing Five Consecutive Years Without Demerits.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

Grain Carriers

The Wheeler-Truman railroad reorganization bill, S. 1869, passed the Senate May 27.

The California Railroad Commission has granted an extension of temporary rail rates on grain until Jan. 5, 1940.

Truck loadings in April were 976,972 tons against 818,992 tons in April, 1938, as reported by American Trucking Ass'n, Inc.

By a vote of 70 to 6 the Senate May 25 passed the bill giving control of water rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Offices of the Inland Waterways Corporation, the government barge line, have been transferred from the War to the Commerce Department.

Washington, D. C.—Hearings were concluded May 26 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 5-cent rate from Buffalo to New York. Briefs must be filed by June 19.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 33,904 cars during the week ending May 27, against 33,344 during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry. Co.'s tariff No. 31-B, Ill. C. C. No. B-211, effective June 10, provides that transit privileges formerly applicable at Manito and Petersburg, Ill., are canceled.

St. Louis, Mo.—Francis Bros. & Co., and others of St. Louis, have bought 266,667 of the 466,667 shares of the Atlas Corporation, controlling the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, operating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Tacoma, Wash.—R. D. Lytle, sec'y of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n, has filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking the high rates on flour from the Pacific Northwest by rail to the South Atlantic states.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission are taking testimony on the complaint by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n against switching charges that are exacted instead of being included in the line haul rate.

The proposed canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River costing \$300,000,000 would benefit only a few and if it took the vast amount of traffic predicted, from the rails, would force the rails to curtail service to the injury of the public generally.

Marshalltown, Ia.—R. G. Northup, assignee of the Seward Grain Co., has filed claim for \$132.13 for shortages in shipments of 8 cars of corn from Iowa to Missouri points over the Great Western, and has filed suit in the municipal court.

Omaha, Neb.—After 50 years river transport returned to Omaha June 3 with the arrival of two gasoline-laden barges pushed by a diesel power boat. Army engineers have worked 12 years and spent \$140,000,000 to make the Missouri River navigable.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Cancellation of minimum rates on hay for Southern California is being considered by W. E. Kinsey of Hynes and other southern and northern hay dealers. Cut rates by truck are a burden to dealers living up to the existing minimum rates.

The 65-cent rate could not be used over the 83-cent route on wheat from Goodland, Kan., in transit at Wichita and reconsigned to Los Angeles, Cal., milled into wheat bran and forwarded by the Globe Grain & Milling Co. to Paso Robles, Cal., was the holding of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in dismissing No. 27939. The shipper could have had transit at San Diego to Paso Robles on the other route by the same Santa Fe Railroad.

In I. & S. No. 4208, grain to and from Southern territory the Southern Grain and Grain Products Traffic Council has filed a brief that the rates are satisfactory to the grain and milling interests at the Ohio River crossings, St. Louis and interior points.

The Edwin H. Renwick towboat just completed was placed in service May 23 between Chicago and St. Louis. Equipped with twin diesel engines of 300 h.p. each the 170-ton boat will push barges containing 5,000 tons of cargo. It is operated by the Marine Transit Co.

The railroads, by J. A. Farmer, have asked the I. C. C. to amend its order of Mar. 22, 1934, to permit transit on flaxseed at Minneapolis under the proportional rates to Duluth, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Mackinaw City, Peoria and Chicago, the same as on wheat and coarse grain.

Rates on dried beans from Colorado to Lexington, Ky., were unreasonable, the I. C. C. held, in A. J. Seibert Co. v. C. & O. R. R. The rate to Louisville was less on the commodity than on the class 27.5 rates to Lexington, making the rate prima facie unreasonable. Waiver of \$628.87 of undercharges is authorized.

Suspension of the Emerson tariff naming a rate of 14c on blackstrap in tank car lots of 1,800 tons is asked by the Shell Oil Co., alleging the rate from New Orleans to Peoria was discriminatory and in violation of Section 2, in not quoting the rate by the 100 lbs. The Mobile Chamber of Commerce asks suspension on the grounds the rates are discriminatory against Mobile.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Grain Exchange and grain firms of Omaha have filed complaint with the state railway commission against six railroad companies making unjust charges for loading "set-back" cars. Up to March 28, 1938, the railroads are said to have charged \$2.25 a car for loading and a like amount for cooping, and since then the charge has been \$4.96 for each car.

Toledo, O.—Inaccuracy in elevator scales led to filing of claims for shortages by the Continental Grain Co. and to charges of obtaining rates lower than provided in the Elkins Act, which charges led to 10 indictments, to 5 of which the company pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5,000 and costs June 6 by Judge Frank L. Kloebe, who said he was satisfied the executives of the company were not aware that an offense was being committed.

Proposed cancellation of absorption of switching charges for crosstown services between elevators and mills in the St. Louis switching district is not justified, in the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. No. 4574. The Wabash and Rock Island made the proposal. Alton grain from the west entered St. Louis from the east, and that road made delivery at either point without addition to the line haul rates. The Wabash and Rock Island have been absorbing the charge if not in excess of 1c per 100 lbs. Dealers operating plants on both sides of the river had the advantage of absorption of two river crossings at \$10.50 each and switching charges of \$3.47 to \$11 a car.

Barge Line Handles More Grain

The Inland Waterways Corporation, the government barge line, handled 2,767,210 tons of freight in 1938, an increase of 31 per cent over 1937.

Without allowing interest on the \$26,000,000 government investment or any taxes and \$70,581 of other expense that a private corporation would pay, a "net income" of \$1,105,000 was reported.

The increase in grain tonnage in 1938 compared with the previous year approximated the total increase in tons of all freight handled, the report showed. Southbound tonnage showed an increase of 807,172 tons over the

previous year, of which grain accounted for about 700,000 tons. Northbound traffic dropped 149,816 tons, with sulphur shipments declining 90,000 tons and the movement of sugar dropping about 100,000 tons.

The annual report states that "information received from the Farm Credit Administration is to the effect that a considerable extension is contemplated in riverbank grain handling facilities, due to the successful results obtained during 1938." In 1938, the corporation handled grain from 17 points where it had no terminal facilities.

Heavy Illinois River Shipments

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, states that

"More than 16 million bushels of corn was shipped from points on the Illinois river in 1938. Wheat shipments amounted to more than one million bushels, but soybean shipments were less than a half million.

"The volume of all grains moved on the river totaled 18.3 million bushels, nearly three times the total of 6.5 million handled in 1937.

"This increase reflects the operation of a larger number of elevators for a full year, better crops in the southern part of this territory, higher railroad freight rates in part of the territory and an active demand for corn for export at New Orleans and Chicago, both of which can be reached by the river.

"The total volume of grains moved by truck was three and one-third million bushels, more than seven times the amount handled in the previous year."

Milwaukee Gets Additional Transit

The Interstate Commerce Commission has found justified the tariffs under suspension granting additional transit at Milwaukee in respect of grain shipments from origins in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin to destinations in Wisconsin and Illinois.

The rates were to have gone into effect Nov. 5, 1937, but were suspended upon protest by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Besides the proposed schedules the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange alleged unreasonableness in Milwaukee transit on shipments from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin to Wisconsin, Illinois and the upper peninsula of Michigan. This part of the complaint the Commission found not justified. Also the Commission found not sustained the complainant's contention that undue preference was given interior transit points including Cedar Rapids, Mankato, Janesville and other points.

Chairman Caskie said:

I desire to make it clear that I do not here express the view that the rate-break markets are not also entitled to transit.

Commissioner Lee, dissenting in part, said: The decision of the majority seems to restore much of the undue preference of Milwaukee over Chicago which we condemned in the grain case. From Minnesota and the Dakotas grain may now move directly east thru Madison, Wis., to Milwaukee, where it may be transited and the grain or its product shipped back to Madison over the same rails for an arbitrary of 3 cents, the out of line service being 164 miles. The majority authorizes the carrier to perform this additional service in the future for nothing. If Chicago transits grain from the same origins, for an additional back haul of 164 miles in the direction of Madison it will continue to pay its present proportionals, not less than 8.5 cents, for such additional service.

Commissioner Mahaffie said:

While I agree that the complaint should be dismissed I would also find the suspended schedules not justified. There is now too much of such wasteful transportation of grain and grain products in this territory. Reduction of out of line hauls, back-hauls and free services, rather than their increase is needed in this adjustment.

Future of Transit Privileges

C. B. Bee, rate expert of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, addressing the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, said doubts were cast upon the future of transit privileges in a recent decision in a case involving transit on grain at Milwaukee. In this decision, which upheld the suspension of the extension of transit on grain and grain products, two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission raised serious questions for mills on transit.

The statement was made by Commissioner Lee of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the record in the case suggested too much out of line transit was allowed, the cost to be paid for by the producer, and that perhaps a reduction in rates from origins and a charge on substantial out-of-line transit to be paid for by the user rather than the producer might be in order.

Also, Commissioner Mahaffey made a statement that reduction of transit services was needed for an adjustment and that there was too much wasteful transportation of grain and grain products thru transit.

Missouri River an Expensive Nightmare

Senator Reed of Kansas in the Interstate Commerce Com'ite hearing on the transportation act of 1939 said, "There is not a single instance where anybody ever has been able to develop where a wheat producer in Kansas ever got a cent of benefit out of the Missouri or the Mississippi rates, even when you only operated to St. Louis.

"My experience has been that the Missouri River never can be made an economic agency of transportation, when you consider the amount that has to be spent to keep it in order. There have been over \$80,000,000 spent to make the river navigable up as far as Kansas City.

"The people of Kansas think the Missouri River is an expensive nightmare, not even to be classified as a dream.

"You cannot find a member of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, except one who might have an elevator out of which he might be making an added profit because of the river transportation—with that exception you cannot find a reputable member of the Board of Trade of Kansas City who will say that Missouri River navigation makes a fraction of a cent difference in the price paid to the Kansas farmer for his wheat."

Farmer Can Choose Storage Point

The Ft. Worth Elevator & Warehousing Co. points out that a farmer shipping his wheat from a Kansas station can, if he so desires, ship his wheat to Fort Worth or Galveston and obtain the Galveston loan basis, less the freight from his station to Galveston; or, on the other hand, a Texas farmer can ship his wheat to Kansas City or Minneapolis and obtain the loan basis applying to those terminals, less the freight from his loading station to those terminals.

"It so happens that there are some stations in Texas, as well as Oklahoma, that have a lower freight rate to Kansas City than they do to Galveston, but, taking into consideration the higher loan value pertaining to Galveston," G. E. Blewett says, "it would be much to their advantage to store their wheat in Fort Worth, Tex., and obtain the Galveston loan basis, rather than to ship it to Kansas City, as the difference in the loan basis, after taking into calculation the freight differential, will net those farmers from 1 to 6c per bushel more than they could obtain by shipping it to Kansas City, altho the freight rate from their station is less to Kansas City than to Galveston."

Kansas City Grading School Well Attended

Grain dealers and millers from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma to the number of over 350 gathered in Kansas City Sunday, June 4, on the trading floor of the Board of Trade, to receive instructions in grading grain from 30 licensed government grain inspectors headed by Willis B. Combs, of Chicago, senior marketing specialist; Martin Schuler, supervisor at Kansas City; E. R. Betton, chief of the Kansas inspection department, and S. B. Fears, chief of the Missouri grain inspection and weighing department.

Samples brought in were graded for the benefit of the country dealers bringing them.

Among the speakers were Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n; Dr. R. T. Cotton, of the division of cereal and forage insects, Department of Agriculture, and R. A. Kelly, first vice pres. of the Board of Trade.

From Abroad

The preparatory com'ite of the world wheat advisory com'ite has been meeting at London, Eng., the countries represented being Argentina, Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Rumania and the United States. Export quotas and an agreement for a world price were considered and the delegates have forwarded the recommendations to their respective governments. The whole com'ite will meet July 7.

Feed Mixing and Manufacturing is being taught in a 12-weeks' correspondence course on "Provender Milling" by John B. Bradshaw, managing director of E. B. Bradshaw & Sons, Ltd., Bel Mills, Driffield, E. Yorkshire, Eng., and published in "Milling" beginning May 20. Questions are set at the end of each lesson, and the answers are marked, corrected and returned. The fee is 30 shillings, payable to the editor of "Milling," 16 Fenwick street, Liverpool, 2, England.

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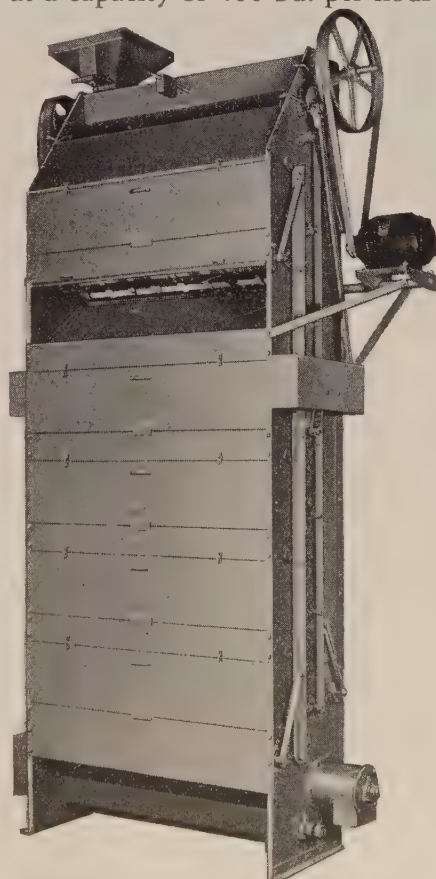
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Oklahoma Locals Review Grades Estimate Crops

Oklahoma grain dealers at local meetings conducted by President V. L. Goltry, and Sec'y E. R. Humphrey, Enid, of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, opening at Hobart on May 22, and held on successive evenings at Clinton, Woodward, Alva, Watonga, and Blackwell, estimated current wheat prospects conservatively, heard a review of grading factors, and studied government factors entering into purchase of the new crop.

ATTENDANCE at these meetings showed a sharp upturn compared with previous years, and marked the manifest interest of grain dealers in the problem of buying wheat under complications created by government loans, and wheat acreage allotments. At Hobart, 53 were present; at Clinton, 52; at Woodward, 57; at Alva, 54; at Watonga, 60; at Blackwell, 26.

EACH MEETING opened with unanimous adoption of a resolution of respect and good wishes sent to Sec'y C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, with an urge to "hurry back to health." Mr. Prouty, who has served the ass'n as sec'y for 35 years, is on a leave of absence to recover his health. Meanwhile Mr. Humphrey is serving in his office.

"Smutty" Wheat Shipments Decline

HOWARD ("HOWDY") N. HOLMES, federal grain supervisor for the Enid, Okla., district, a featured speaker at each of the six meetings, quoted figures showing a remarkable reduction in the shipment of smutty wheat, rye mixtures, and mixed wheat from 29 high producing wheat counties in Oklahoma. The records, compiled by the grain supervision service from arrivals of wheat at Enid, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Galveston, Wichita, and Kansas City, he read as follows:

OKLAHOMA SHIPMENTS

County	Smutty Wheat		Rye Mixtures		Mixed Wheat	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Beaver	0	3	0	0	0	0
Harper	15	24	2	2	0	0
Woods	0	36	30	80	10	0
Alfalfa	0	13	10	31	1	0
Grant	0	13	9	36	73	250
Kay	5	22	0	1	510	1,584
Osage	0	0	0	0	24	92
Woodward ..	1	69	25	62	0	6
Major	0	8	63	65	3	6
Garfield ...	1	1	0	8	30	150
Noble	0	0	0	5	593	287
Pawnee	0	0	0	4	58	130
Ellis	0	31	14	0	0	0
Dewey	8	21	8	42	2	0
Blaine	3	37	31	132	1	0
Kingfisher ..	3	1	4	9	2	23
Logan	0	0	0	4	196	203
Roger Mills ..	7	11	26	33	4	0
Custer	5	74	4	24	2	0
Beckham ...	3	18	0	3	0	2
Washita ...	23	58	0	0	2	0
Caddo	6	7	1	14	12	57
Greer	1	9	0	0	0	0
Kiowa	19	115	0	3	2	4
Jackson ...	13	38	0	1	0	0
Tillman ...	1	43	0	2	0	16
Comanche ..	1	9	0	3	2	45
Cotton	12	12	0	0	0	10
Grady	1	3	0	1	14	47

Mr. Holmes expressed a conviction that the country grain shippers are largely responsible for the sharp decline shown in shipments of smutty wheat. In southwestern regions of the state, and at many points in other sections of the state, country grain dealers have equipped their elevators with machinery for high speed treating of seed wheat with copper carbonate, and this service is performed at a nominal fee. The dealers advertise the service, and preach seed wheat treatment at every opportunity. Practical elimination of smut in virtually one year has been the natural result.

Although the comparative figures on smut cover only 30 days during the peak movement of the 1937 and 1938 crops, the percentages

remain approximately the same for the remainder of each crop year. The figures on rye mixtures and mixed wheat cover a two month period, July-August of each year.

Some variation appears in the figures from different counties, but it is notable that those counties that have conducted vigorous "anti-mixture" campaigns have shown tremendous reductions in the rye mixture, and the mixed wheat shipments. Grant county, Pawnee county, Kay county, and Garfield county, located on or near the ragged border line between the hard winter and the soft winter wheat producing belts, are notable examples. Grain dealers along this border line have been discounting mixtures according to their market values. Paying a farmer more for pure wheat than for mixtures has had a beneficial effect.

During the course of his remarks, "Howdy" explained grain grading instruments, and procedure in using them. At Watonga and Blackwell he made use of a "grading quiz" that refreshed the memories of the dealers on grain grading factors.

At the close of each meeting "Howdy" gave away handbooks on wheat grades, and regulations for grading. Among his exhibits were several large scale models of wheat berries, as prepared by Oklahoma's A. & M. College to show the characteristics of different classes of wheat.

Wheat Estimates

ESTIMATES of the current Oklahoma wheat crop placed expectations at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus, with most of the estimators anticipating around 48,000,000. In the north central area of the wheat district, bumper prospects overshadowed the very poor prospects in the southwestern area.

Tabulation of the wheat acreage and condition reports at each meeting, when averaged, showed:

HOBART: Average yields of 6 to 7 bushels per acre, compared with 14 bushels last year. Acreage stands at 80% of last year.

CLINTON: Acreage reduced to 73%. Yields expected to be 10 bushels per acre, compared with 12 bushels last year.

WOODWARD: Acreage reduced to 82% compared with last year. Expected yields of 8 bushels per acre, compared with 11 last year.

ALVA: Acreage reduced to 86% of a year ago. Yields expected to average 17 bushels per acre, compared with 8.4 last year.

WATONGA: Reduction in acreage to 77.9% of last year. Yields placed at 11.5 bushels per acre, the same as a year ago.

BLACKWELL: Acreage 94.5% of last year. Yields expected to average 16 bushels per acre, compared with 9.5 last year.

PRESIDENT GOLTRY referred to the importance of moisture in building the Oklahoma crop, and pointed out that "auger-tests" of the sub-soil moisture are bearing a strong influence in the estimates of wheat prospects made by professional crop reporters.

ACREAGE reductions, of course, were due to the wheat acreage allotment to individual farmers who signed up with the A.A.A. on its acreage reduction plan in order to obtain benefit payments.

Barley Mixtures

Most of the reduction in wheat acreage was planted to feed crops, with the consent of the A.A.A. Feed crops were usually a combination of rye, barley, and wheat, or barley, wheat, and oats. Altho these mixed grains are ear-marked under the government plan

for use as feed on the farm, grain dealers expect a large volume of them will be offered to the elevators. Grain mixtures should be bought only on a feed basis, they believed.

A.A.A. officials were flailed for permitting rye to be sown as a feed crop on areas removed from wheat production. "We are just beginning to make headway against the rye mixture problem," said the dealers. "Planting of rye as a feed crop is bound to result in rye mixtures when wheat is planted on the same ground another year. Shattering of rye heads when harvested will leave enough grain to produce a volunteer growth of this grain in the wheat planted later. The future may see the greatest rye-mixture problem we have ever known, deteriorating the quality of our wheat for milling purposes."

Federal Wheat Loans

K. K. SMITH, Fort Worth, appearing at the first four meetings, gave dealers the benefit of his studies on means and methods for handling wheat under government loans. He pointed out that while the current loan program for the new crop purports to set 3c as a limit on handling charges, this 3c may not be enforced except where wheat comes into direct possession of some government agency and is shipped for such agency's account.

"When a farmer comes back into possession of his wheat by repaying his government loan on whatever basis the government allows him, he is again its owner, whether the wheat is in a farm bin, in a local elevator, or stored in a terminal. Bargaining over its sale and handling is then a matter between the farmer and the grain dealer, leaving the elevator operator free to charge his customary margins," according to Mr. Smith.

Dissatisfaction was expressed by the dealers over settlement of government loans on the 1938 wheat crop. Complicated methods of figuring returns, based on markets at the time a farmer settled his loan, and reclaimed his wheat, results in one farmer getting more than another in returns over the loan price. Farmers getting top returns are happy, but neighboring farmers blame the grain dealers for their lower returns under the valuation method set up by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Marked changes in patronage are expected to follow dissatisfaction over lower returns.

Nevertheless, grain dealers anticipated an increase in the number of farmers who will take advantage of government loans on their 1939 crops. "It is hard to turn down free price protection," they said.

Mr. Smith mentioned passage of a new amendment to the mortgage lien law of Oklahoma at the last legislative session. It penalizes producers, he said, who sell mortgaged grain, by subjecting them to heavy fines or imprisonment if they sell without informing the buyer of any prior claims.

Protein Premiums

J. A. SIMONS, Fort Worth, appearing at three of the meetings, read an announcement covering government loans on 1939 wheat, showing an increase in the basis, and premiums for protein content if the producer can furnish evidence of premium earning protein in his wheat. Another change in the loan program, he said, is setting up of the maturity date of loans to Apr. 30, instead of July 1, which will clear loans on 1939 wheat before the 1940 crop comes to market. (These changes in the loan program are published elsewhere in this number of the Journals.)

Grain dealers could ascertain no way to handle protein premiums for individual wheat producers taking government loans. They contended "it is impossible to keep wheat from different farmers separate because few country elevators have a sufficient number of bins, nor do they have time to clear pits and shift spouting during the peak of the movement, when this wheat is brought in for storage." All felt that protein premiums could not be given individual farmers unless the farmers

kept their wheat on the farm, and had a sufficient quantity to fill a car. The nearest possible approach would be granting of such premium as is allowed the shipping station in carload lots, after the average of protein in wheat from that station is determined.

Sow Pure Varieties

FRED T. DINES, director Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n, Stillwater, appearing at the Watonga meeting between field days at Oklahoma test plots, said that the test plots are showing that wheat of few farmers will grade A or B, and be suitable for seed.

Wheat that grades C in the test plot is not suitable for seed, he said, because it will produce wheat of poor quality. He mentioned one test plot where only one out of 150 samples of growing farm wheat graded A, 8 graded B, and the remainder graded C.

A surprising amount of the seed wheat saved back by farmers last fall, according to Mr. Dines, was a mixture of varieties, or contained rye, or was smutty. He asked the grain dealers to offer farmers clean seed wheat of pure, approved varieties in exchange for the wheat they ordinarily save for seed. Even on a bushel for bushel basis this practice will pay, he declared, because the farmer will bring an increased yield of higher quality wheat to the elevator next year as a result.

"Few farmers can resist," said Mr. Dines, "when they are offered a pure, adapted variety of seed for the farm run wheat."

PRESIDENT GOLTRY said: "We cannot afford to let the quality of Oklahoma wheat decline. Canadian wheat gets preference on world markets because in Canada the crop improvement plan has led to marked improvement in the milling and baking quality of Canadian wheats. Perhaps, if we improve the quality of wheat grown in this country, we can build up again our export trade."

Membership

VIGOROUS pleas for membership were made by President Goltry and Sec'y Humphrey during the course of each meeting, and were rewarded with a sharp increase in the numerical strength of the ass'n.

Refreshments

SODA pop, sandwiches and beer, were supplied by local grain dealers at four of the meetings. Responsible for this kindly and appreciated provision at Hobart were Chickasha Milling Co., Adair-Morton Grain Co., Chickoline Feed Mills, Farmers Cooperative Ass'n, and Shepherd & Son; at Clinton, Nelson Grain Co.; at Alva, Alva Roller Mills, W. B. Johnston Grain Co., and Farmers Cooperative Ass'n; at Watonga, Wheeler Brothers, the Farmers Grain Co., and Watonga's Chamber of Commerce, of which former grain dealer Cunningham is now sec'y.

In Attendance

A good sprinkling of central market elevator operators, millers, and commission men was present at each meeting. These included:

FROM ENID: Vern L. Goltry, E. R. Humphrey, A. R. Hacker, Perry Unrua, W. P. Little, J. Floyd Chance, Dale H. Johnston, Howard N. Holmes, Claude Nickolson, C. W. Crawford, Homer Thomas, Joe Meibergen, Ben Feuquay, C. P. Lander, Jack Harris, Oscar Robinson, Jim A. Feuquay, F. W. Rhodes, Harold Von Riesen, Harold Mechem, John O'Brien, and Jess Langford.

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY: C. E. Paine, E. P. Freenk, W. E. Armstrong, C. H. McCown, R. J. Jordan, Jerry L. Yergler, H. G. Malson, A. L. Moses, A. B. Richert, J. W. Fletcher, and R. R. Dill.

FROM FORT WORTH: J. A. Simons, K. K. Smith, E. L. Diamond, Pete Whitlow, and H. W. Cox.

FROM WELLINGTON, Kan.: Price Feuquay. FROM WICHITA: G. M. Ferguson.

FROM KINGFISHER: J. S. Ezell.

ATTENDANCE of shipping interests at each meeting included:

HOBART: Claude Claudell, Altus; J. M. Arthur, and L. H. Walls, Carnegie; Ed Burson, Chickasha; Joe Buscor, O. M. Crawford, and O.

J. Hubbard, Frederick; J. H. Remple, Gotebo; S. W. Carmack, and Page Wheeler, Gould; Duke Bostick, R. N. Waterbury, W. E. Shepherd, Al Shepherd, Sid Barnes, Joe Robinson, and G. T. Feuquay, Hobart; J. J. Horton, and Robert C. Allen, Hollis; D. M. Reiter, and D. J. Reiter, Sentinel; William Barnes, and T. J. Barton, Mountain Park; J. R. Patton, N. A. Parrish, Lester Chick, J. P. Parrish, and A. S. Lack, Mountain View; W. B. Eden, Rocky, and S. E. Washburn, Roosevelt.

CLINTON: George Fox, Bessie; Frank Spitz, Canute; F. H. Walla, Chickasha; G. E. Phifer, Charles Collings, Ed Nelson, Bob Nelson, Clinton; C. S. Linstrom, O. E. Bowman, J. W. Orr, R. B. Whatter, Roy L. Whately, A. J. Orr, and W. A. Edmonds, Cordell; Paul E. Peeler, Elk City; C. S. Borin, Erick; H. M. Cope, Harper; A. Shelton, Herring; R. S. Stockton, C. O. Finley, and Sid Freeman, Hydro; D. Muncy, James Logan and O. D. McKinney, Leedy; J. C. Morgan, Moorewood; C. A. Ray, and J. W. Waltheus, Thomas; Rex Reneau, W. O. Wheeler, J. W. Fransen, and O. C. Norman, Weatherford; A. R. Koehn, Werning.

WOODWARD: O. E. Bailey and J. H. Johtz, Alva; D. E. Godfrey, Bakersburg; R. J. Hughes, Belva; O. J. Dewey and E. J. Walcher, Buffalo; W. I. Andrews and W. V. Carr, Camargo; Bill Hughes, Dunlap; L. E. Foster, Fairview; J. F. Wright, Walter Gracey, and Roy Summi, Fargo; Ben Witzke, Floris; H. F. James and John Reiner, Gage; Leon Couch, Gate; Dan Schrader, Greer; Carl Couch and J. G. Dain, Laverne; B. T. Raymond, Lionel; L. A. Dungan, May; N. G. Raymond, Oakwood; Ralph Hurd, Rosston; Herman Sander, and Alva Sander, Seiling; Louis Zahn and William B. Mote, Sharon; James Hershey, Turpin; C. F. Gwein, K. H. Grantham, R. F. Scates, W. E. Gwynn, and F. A. Render, Woodward; Carl Meiminger, L. O. Adair, and J. L. Kay, Vici.

ALVA: Martin Ryon, K. P. Aitken, F. W. Smith, J. H. Johtz, Dale A. Dahlgren, J. H. Whitney, J. S. Heasley, Dwight Anderson, O. E. Bailey, Claude Nickles, Stanley Matthews, and A. A. Beagby, Alva; Jay Saunders, W. H. Saunders and H. C. Tipen, Avar; F. H. Schlicht, Burlington; William Alexander, Byron; D. W. Mack, Cecil Messinger, L. L. Blatz, E. E. Smith, and L. C. Brown, Cherokee; Carl Lang, Dacoma; Calvin Duggan, and W. M. South, Freedom; E. J. Holmes, Helena; I. T. Nickell, Hinton; H. S. Ferguson, and Everett Williams, Hopeton; W. N. Manifold, Ingersoll; Ernest E. Ross, Kiowa; J. H. McCrady, and Glenn Richter, Yewood.

WATONGA: W. H. Pinnough, and F. M. Laughlin, Calumet; W. L. Bender, and Scott Reay, Canton; Ralph Evans and E. O. Wheeler, Eagle City; Clyde Perkins, Fay; V. J. Zobisch, Geary; H. R. Doak, Greenfield; Joe Crain, R. W. Falkenstein, R. R. Nye, Charles Huff, and H. R. Rutledge, Hitchcock; Sig Freeman and Lowell Jaehel, Hydro; Earl Carpenter, G. C. Switzer, Vernon Moss, and Glenn Johnston, Kingfisher; Boyd T. Raymond, Lionel; W. E. Guion, Oakwood; Garris Vogt, Edward Schoenholz, and Owen Wimberley, Okeene; E. B. McNeill and J. W. Matthews, Thomas; W. L. Ortnier, F. D. Pitts, F. A. Wheeler, and H. L. Hall, Watonga; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford.

BLACKWELL: C. L. Stokesbury, Alcorn; Gordon Hayton, Billings; Fred Martin, E. M. Brazelton, G. R. Bradford, and H. M. Herbst, Blackwell; C. F. Grubb, Lamont; C. D. Ashenurst, and S. A. McClure, Ponca City; Dale Pearson, and E. B. Covey, Renfrow; C. W. Rosebury, and C. D. Vrooman, Tonkawa.

Flour shipped abroad between Aug. 15 and Oct. 1 will enjoy the subsidy enabling millers to sell to foreigners cheaper than to citizens of the United States, under a change in the regulations promulgated May 24, changing the final date for shipment from June 30.

Exporting Countries' Subsidies Depress European Prices

Liverpool remains much unimpressed by our crop estimate of June 9, their close June 10 being $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 d under June 9, and which figures about 1c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than due and from 1c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c below expectations based on Winnipeg's action.

In actual terms of English money at 3 shillings and $11\frac{1}{2}$ pence, this is the lowest quotation (their July close June 10) for any wheat future at Liverpool in their history.

In terms of our dollar, however, at $55\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel it is still considerably in excess of the $41\frac{1}{4}$ c price which was in effect on Feb. 28, 1933, and at which time sterling was down to \$3.42 and \$1.26 under current levels.—Raymond News Buro.

N-W Country Elevator Ass'n Elects

At the annual dinner and business meeting of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, June 6, Austin Cargill, Robert G. Cargill and L. G. Truesdell were added to the board of directors. Re-elected were B. C. McCall, Howard L. McMillan, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, M. R. Devaney, J. G. Wyman and C. M. Case, Jr.

The directors reappointed the old officers: B. C. McCabe, pres.; H. I. McMillan, vice pres., and L. C. Webster, executive sec'y.

After the business session a talk on Soviet Russia's agricultural development was given by Lloyd Crandall, manager of Radisson Farms.

Canadian Wheat Board Act Amended

The Canadian Senate made several important amendments to Bill 63, the Amendment to the Wheat Board Act, before giving it final approval. The clause restricting purchases by the Board to 5,000 bus. from any one farmer was elaborated by the insertion of the following words:

Provided that the Board may, by way of one or more purchases, as the case may be, buy from any one person entitled as landlord, vendor, mortgagee or otherwise, by contract or operation of law, the wheat or any share therein to which he is so entitled grown by another producer either alone or in conjunction with others on any farm or group of farms operated as a unit; but the aggregate of such purchases of wheat grown on any one farm or group of farms operated as a unit shall not exceed five thousand bushels in any one crop year.

Another amendment makes the 70 cent price to producers for No. 1 northern payable at Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver instead of at Fort William only as in the original bill. These and other minor amendments were agreed to by the House of Commons.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Missouri Ass'n Working Earnestly for Legislative Relief

The Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n held its annual convention at The Elms, Excelsior Springs, May 25. A well balanced program of business and entertainment was provided. Registration was 351, a new record for the association.

Thursday Morning Session

Pres. Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield, presided at the opening session.

After invocation by Rev. Patrick Easterling the guests were welcomed to Excelsior Springs by Margaret K. Stewart, sec'y mgr. Excelsior Springs Chamber of Commerce, and warmly urged to come again.

CARL BOLTE, Slater, responded.

PRES. LIPSCOMB delivered his annual address as follows:

President Lipscomb's Annual Address

I am not only happy about the number of persons who have registered so far today, but compared to previous years, there is every indication the attendance this year will be the largest ever enjoyed by the Association.

But Missouri, or our Association, is not alone. The attendance at other State and National Conventions, including various lines of business, has been on the increase the past two years. It proves to me and to others with whom I have talked, the natural and rapid realization among all those engaged in business, both large and small, the need of each other's opinions and service to hold together the last few remaining shreds of a system that permits personal initiative above the servitude to an all high National Master.

Probably those engaged in the handling of agricultural products as we, here today, feel the pressure of political gestures more than those engaged in other lines of work. I am not prone to feel that this is the fact, because I am certain other lines of business have problems of as great magnitude as ours. Otherwise, those businesses would not have reported such large attendance at their conventions. Never before has there been such interest among fellow grain, feed, and seed dealers, and flour millers, as there was to swell our crowd here today.

LETTERS, literally hundreds of them, were written into every town and village by dozens of other small town dealers in an effort to bring us all together as a fighting wedge against a force that sometimes seems to swallow the entire industry in an avalanche of political schemes and theories, who talk in one breath of plowing up every other row of cotton and drowning little pigs and sows, and in the next breath advocate the buying of Argentine beef for our Navy.

Could it be possible that through the artificial means of spending and spending and taxing and taxing to reach economic security, we have lost sight of the fundamental plan that has for 150 years made us a producing nation? Just give us a chance to take a deep, full breath of clean, fresh inspiration and we'll be on our way for better business, more business, and happier environments. Why can't we get back to the old fashioned idea that the first duty of Government is to encourage enterprise to citizens? For if it rained \$20 gold pieces until noon every day there would be some men begging for their suppers.

FOUR MEN, who said they were officers in what they called a Worker's Alliance which I understand is part of the WPA, forced their way through three or four customers who were in my office the other day, and told me in no uncertain terms, they were out to get at least a dollar out of every employer to help pay their way to Washington to make demands on Congress to keep them on WPA. To me, it was the very essence of flagrant nerve and audacity. But we, by our own negligence, have invited it. We have permitted such a condition, although it sometimes seems suicide to attempt to check it. At least, these men have sense enough to know that there is power in organization of their fellow workers. We, as business men, for the past years haven't been that smart.

In a community 75 miles east of here lies the town of Slater. The workers in an industry kindred to yours, who have grown up and worked with the management to build a pleasant place in which to live, a better community for their children, finer schools and churches, and now they seek air castles painted by vile proponents of organized labor, who perpetrate a racket on honest daily toil that makes the old time bootlegging racket seem like a piker.

I AM NOT opposed to organized labor, but

let me add, I am opposed to unlawful, un-American groups whatever might be their names. As a matter of fact, I admire the principle of organized labor. It at least has been smart enough to dictate terms to which even our President has bowed. We, as business men, can't claim as much. Instead, we have failed to grasp the need of organization and our scattered and feeble efforts have fallen short. We have shunned our competitors as if they were made of bad clay or better clay and through our stubbornness have laid down to rest by the road while the turtle begins to win the race. We have allowed politicians to adopt any sort of legislation. We haven't even taken time to vote our convictions. We haven't enough energy left or enough faith in our service and our work even to take a minute's time to write our State Representative or Senator how we would like him to vote on a truck bill to regulate the itinerant trucker, who every day saps the very vitality out of your own tax paying business that supports even the schools to which our children go, while the trucker operates tax-free, save a 2c gallon tax on gasoline. Instead we sit back and let them raise the tax on all trucks, including our own.

We haven't allowed ourselves to exchange ideas. We haven't allowed ourselves to associate with our competitors. Oh, of course you would get friendly with someone in the same line of business, providing of course that he lived outside your trade territory. You, and when I use this expression, I also mean myself and all those who in their own minds feel guilty of neglect of duty to those who have just as much right in the same business in which we are engaged, even to the extent of being in the same town. There are no secrets in your business of any great importance that are not common knowledge. They, too, know that to make money on wheat, it is necessary to know how correctly to test it and to grade it, even though sometimes the practice is not exercised to the best advantage, and they know, too, the price certain grades will bring when they are ready to sell.

THOSE ENGAGED IN HANDLING feed, and that applies to most of us, either make our own feed or handle feeds made by someone else. It's true some feeds are better than others, but just because your competitor doesn't handle as good a product in YOUR opinion is no reason why you should think he doesn't know how to make a better feed, or handle a better feed. Probably there is a place for the very item he has, as there is a place for yours.

WHEN I WAS A BOY, my father ran a retail feed and grain business in the little town of Liberal, Missouri. On Saturday, I canvassed the town and nearby farms to buy seconhand bags. Those that needed patching, were bought at 1c each. After I had patched them and they were accepted by the warehouse man, I got 2c each. One day I asked at a house for bags and when I bid 1c for the haley bags, the boy about my age refused to sell because he said I would make a profit on them. But he never got around to patch them himself. His father was a big feeder. I wanted those bags, but always I had trouble with that boy. We quarreled and fought. One night the barn burned and the bags too. We both lost money and not long after we went into partnership and all through the summer vacation, we found ourselves busy about three days each week, picking up and patching sacks.

I am not suggesting that you and your competitor consolidate, because there would probably be a competitor show up in your town the next day, but I am trying to show you that organization pays.

WE INVITE most of our problems and then fail to correct them. We can correct them. We can begin to do it today. I appeal to you to join this Association TODAY. Let us build a membership of 400 or 500 and we can enjoy together what we cannot hope to obtain alone. The dues are \$10.00 each year. That is less than the cost of a 3c postage stamp per day. Less than it costs you to buy a bottle of Coca Cola. Could you deny that your business isn't worth that much to you? You were handed a blank membership card today when you registered. Fill it out now and hand it to Mr. Meinershagen. Take a fresh breath, let's make 1939 count.

Sec'y Meinershagen's Annual Report

SECY A. H. MEINERSHAGEN, in his annual report, said:

LEGISLATION. I regret to report the defeat of House Bill 93, covering the regulation and responsibility of the itinerant merchant or as commonly known the "gypsy trucker." The defeat of No. 93 was much more pronounced than No. 228 two years ago. Word was passed around that the Governor was ready to sign

House Bill 93 had we been successful in getting this bill through the House and Senate. It is evident that the defeat of this bill was caused by petitions which were being circulated in most counties of the state by the medicine peddler who covered the rural districts thoroughly and carried with him a petition getting his customers' signature which were forwarded to the Representatives. In one particular case, a Representative who was for the passage of House Bill 93 was presented with petitions with approximately 90 per cent of the signatures of the farmers in this particular county. Naturally he voted against House Bill 93. And then the Drug Stores in the smaller towns wonder who is getting their business!

SENATE BILL 62 relating to Merchants' Licenses and itinerant vendors which includes persons using motor vehicles for transportation, sale and delivery at retail of any particular group of merchants has the support of industry which is interested in making the itinerant trucker responsible with certain regulations. This bill was reported out of the committee by a favorable vote and is on the Senate calendar. We urge all members to write their Senator to vote for Senate Bill 62. It has been clearly demonstrated that a letter from home to the Senator or Representative will be given attention. All Senators have received a letter from the Association urging the passage of Senate Bill 62.

HOUSE BILL 183, known as the short title of "Missouri Grain Warehouse Act," has not been reported out of the committee. We succeeded in having written into this bill a provision that it shall be optional with local public warehouses—that is, country elevators—to comply with this act. It is doubtful if this bill will get out of the committee.

HOUSE BILL 211 which is a strictly revenue bill, will double the license of all trucks. HOUSE BILL 212, which is also a revenue bill, will cause all trucks to operate under the Public Service Commission. Private carriers as well as common and contract carriers are under this act. We feel it is unjust to compel private carriers to comply with the provisions and rules of the Public Service Commission and this bill should be amended to exempt private carriers under this act.

WAGE AND HOUR AND THE LABOR RELATIONS BILL, House Bill 29 and House Bill 501, met the same fate in our Legislature as similar bills met in most other states. Experience with the Wage and Hour Act has demonstrated the impracticability of such a measure of the widely varying employment conditions which prevail in this country. Broad changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act are provided for in legislation which has been reported favorably to the House of Representatives by its labor committee, but there are indications that a stiff fight will be made for still further relaxation of restrictions which are claimed to be seriously burdening industry subject to the law, to be launched when the Legislation is taken up for consideration. Under an amendment, employers acting in good faith upon the advisory opinions of the administrator would be exempted from penalties in the event such opinions should be held invalid by the courts, eliminating a present serious danger to employers of becoming subject to penalties and suits if they follow rulings which later are upset.

AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGE & HOUR ACT (H. R. Bill 5435) has been introduced in the House in which "the area of production" exemption is entirely removed from the country elevators. It is important that we make our opinions known to our member in Congress before this measure is voted on and if the House passes the Norton Amendment we should make our opinions known to our Senators.

H. R. 3839 is the so-called "FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL ACT." This act provides that it shall be unlawful for any persons to transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce "any feed, grain or seed screenings, grains, hay, bedding, packing material, or any other material containing live noxious weed seeds unless it is stated on label or in invoice that shipment is intended for processing, cleaning, or manufacturing purposes." If this act became a law you would be liable if you ship a car of hay which contains noxious weed seeds and I don't believe there is a single car of hay shipped and most field seeds, but what would contain some noxious weed seeds. We would like to rid the country of noxious weeds but cannot support an act of this kind and have notified our Senators and Representatives of this fact.

TAX BURDEN. As long as the country grain elevators, terminal elevators, and other grain facilities are allowed to operate efficiently and profitably for individuals, these facilities will be sources of state and national taxes. As the Federal or other agencies, tax free, take over functions of the elevator facilities and the markets, they would only be replacing taxpayers and, thus, shifting that much tax burden to the shoulders of remaining taxpayers. Too few of us think of this problem of ever-increasing government agencies in these terms. They are gradually supplanting individual or private agencies, and just as surely are drying

up the sources of taxes upon which Federal agencies feed. It is inevitable that there must come a time, if government expansion continues, when the remaining taxpayers will not be able to support the growing bureaucracies.

A CHANGE IN WHEAT POLICIES. Two recent announcements by the department of agriculture will meet with approval of wheat growers. The decision to avoid voting on marketing quotas is based upon the theory that 1939 production plus carryover will not be enough above requirements for domestic consumption, feed, seed and export uses to depress prices to a position that would justify further restrictions on production.

Although it is possible to control acreage seeded no method has been devised for controlling production. It is still a question whether the combined judgment of all growers or that of government officials who have access to a tremendous amount of data covering acreage and yields can best determine the seeding practices which should be followed.

TRANSPORTATION. A number of hearings were held with the officials of railroads with the aim in view to get a reduction in rates on grain moving from the northern states to the south. Not much has been accomplished at these hearings and we feel that the railroads should give this matter more serious thought as many freight rates are unreasonable and the result is that the railroads are losing business which they should have. The barges are going to handle a lot of grain this season if the present rates are kept in force. We urge equalization between the barge and rail rates and suggest that you write your district Representative and your State Senators.

THE LOAN BASIS ON SOFT WHEAT being 2c per bushel under hard wheat at Kansas City should be of some benefit to the soft wheat miller.

O. F. KELLEY, pres. Boonville Mills, gave a very informative talk on Missouri soft wheat types, which is published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. LIPSCOMB appointed the following committees:

Resolutions: Carl Bolte, Slater; Arthur Mann, Clinton, and J. O. Ballard, St. Louis. Nominations: George Klingenberg, Concordia; Phil Ratliff, Neosho, and Joseph Dulle, Jefferson City.

T. MAURICE SCOTT, pres. St. Louis Merchants Exchange, discussed Expanding Consumption of Agricultural Products. He described the orange and blue bonus stamp plan being tried at Rochester, N. Y., and outlined the work of the research laboratories in discovering new uses for agricultural products and replacing imported commodities.



A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo., Sec'y Missouri Grain and Feed Dealers Assn.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. LIPSCOMB presided at the second and closing session and read a letter from O. F. Bast, pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, expressing regret at his inability to attend and extending wishes for an excellent meeting.

JERRY P. PARKS, Kansas City, delivered an edifying address on "Feedstuffs from the Missouri Dealer's Standpoint." His paper is published in the Feedstuffs' dept. of this number.

PROF. C. A. HELM, Missouri Corn Growers Ass'n, Columbia, discussing "Hybrid Corn from the Economic Standpoint," stated that hybrid seed corn is the most confusing problem facing farmers today and as applied to Missouri farmers is the number one racket of 1939. 75% of hybrid seed sold in Missouri, he said, was inferior to the best adapted open pollinated varieties. There is an over abundance of hybrid seed in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and this surplus has been dumped into Missouri with no regard for its adaptability. Many farmers have picked seed from hybrid corn shipped in for feed, not knowing the theory of hybrid corn, with disastrous results. He predicted an ultimate use of hybrid seed by all good growers, but urged extreme caution until time develops the group of hybrids suitable.

GARLAND L. FANCES, Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n, described the development of hybrid corn by the crossing of inbreds for yield resistance and feed value. He described commercial production methods, and said that it requires 12 to 14 years to produce a safe adapted variety. It is not necessary, he stated, that hybrid seed be grown in the immediate territory as long as the proper cross is used.

C. S. CULLENBINE, Associated Industries of Missouri, outlined the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. He said that two state bills had been killed in committee at this session at Jefferson City, but predicted that it would be brought up again at the next session.

SECY MEINERSHAGEN told the delegates that Senate bill 62 on trucking would come up for vote Monday and stressed the importance of every dealer wiring or phoning his senator in favor of the bill.

CECIL A. JOHNSON, ass't mgr. Federal Crop Ins. Corp., outlined the need for crop insurance and explained the operation of the federal program. He predicted the volume of insurance on the next crop will be double or treble that on present crop.

ROY C. WILSON, Commodity Credit Corp., Kansas City, reviewed agricultural legislation and explained procedure under the present farm program.

HENRY GREEN, Pattonsburg, read the favorable audit report which was approved.

CARL BOLTE, chairman resolutions committee, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Any employer of labor is conscious of the difficulties of operating his business under the Wagoner Labor Act and the gross injustices that have grown out of it, particularly some of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this Association make vigorous efforts to secure a modification and revision of this Act.

Equitable Adjustment of Barge Rates

MANY merchants as well as Millers and Country Grain Buyers who are taxpayers with employees and overhead expenses are threatened with elimination by the absurd and unjust river rates compared to rail rates, not to mention the resulting further demoralization of the railroads which the government is supposed to be endeavoring to aid, therefore be it

RESOLVED that efforts be made to secure regulations that will result in an equitable adjustment between barge and rail rates.

Tricks of Itinerant Truckers

RESOLVED that this Association continue to urge the enactment of laws that will eliminate

the many abuses of itinerant truckers. Not only have a considerable percentage been dishonest in their methods as to manipulating weights, misrepresenting grain grades, and quality of their products but have been guilty of other frauds and abuses.

Appreciation

RESOLVED that this Association express its appreciation of the untiring efforts the splendid, capable comprehensive and intelligent leadership of Mr. Forest Lipscomb, President, and Mr. A. H. Meinershagen, Secretary, of this Association for the past year.

Election of Officers

The following officers were unanimously re-elected: Pres., Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield; vice pres., Guy Goode, Centerville; sec'y-treas., A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; directors, Henry H. Green, Pattonsburg; R. C. Davis, Charleston; Arthur Mann, Clinton; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; and Charles Brucks, Glasgow.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the Elms dining room, where the 350 delegates and guests enjoyed an unusually good steak dinner with exceptional service.

PRES. LIPSCOMB acted as toastmaster and introduced the officers and directors, after an excellent floor show provided by the Kansas City Board of Trade.

TOM COLLINS, editor of the Kansas City Journal, in his humorous manner, talked on "The Business of Getting Along with People."

FRANK STOLL, Kansas City Board of Trade, just returned from session at Jefferson City, reviewed progress on truck legislation and asked every dealer to wire their senators favoring Senate bill 62 up for vote the following Monday.

Convention Notes

Registration of delegates was handled by H. M. Anderson for Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., assisted by Misses Elvira Meinershagen and Helen Klingenberg.

St. Louis Merchants Exchange put on a cocktail hour.

B. C. Christopher Co. maintained open house in its quarters on the second floor.

Exhibits of feeds, ingredients, seeds, inoculants, bags, peat moss, and supplies attracted delegates to the mezzanine.

Oyster Shell Products Co., represented by G. F. Dowling, distributed cigars at the banquet.

Joplin campaigned for the convention in 1940.

In Attendance

Missouri shippers in attendance included A. B. Harriman, Adrian; Wade Henderson, Albany; Gilbert Schaefer, Alma; C. F. Witter, Asbury; J. W. Robie, Belton; F. J. Meyer, C. H. Meyer, Bonnots Mill; Rex Hedrick, Buckner; O. F. Kelley, Booneville; R. V. Bartow, Brunswick; F. E. Feller, Bunceton; Thomas Fiddick, M. T. Scott, Cameron; S. R. Morrow, Carl F. Sanders, Carthage; H. W. Kuhlman, California; C. O. Bailey, Carrollton; L. E. Preston, Chilhowee; Lester Carter, J. P. Milbank, Chillicothe; Guy Goode, Centerville; L. Mahan, Arthur Mann, W. S. Herring, Clinton; E. H. Baur, Centralia; C. H. Hinshaw, Columbia; Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia.

Edwin H. Schelp, Emma; H. F. Neimann, Farley; Chas. Brucks, Bernard Johanning, Glasgow; Wilford Acker, Green Ridge; J. L. Garoutte, Goodman; E. L. Harrison, F. J. Thomas, Harrisonville; D. H. Houchen, Houstonia; Martin Abrahams, Hamilton; R. L. Carter, Hardin; A. H. Meinershagen, T. E. Hoffman, Higginsville; A. L. Lipscomb, Irwin; J. P. McCarroll, H. A. Teal, Frank G. Wallace, Independence; Joe Dulle, Jefferson City; W. W. Marshall, Joplin; H. R. Connor, Kirksville;

J. S. Noel, H. Y. Hall, Lees Summit, Buford Harkins, Edwin Lipscomb, Liberal; H. L. Myrmore, J. J. Bowman, Frank Millen, Liberty; H. J. Lock, Loose Creek; O. M. Robison, Lathrop; Emil Kappelman, Lohman; Ernest Buchfield, W. G. Rea, Marshall; E. W. Schowengerdt, Mayview; A. G. Craig, Memphis; Phil Ratliff, Neosho; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; H. D. Coe, E. Carter, Odessa; J. D. Dunham, Osborne; R. E. Robison, Palmyra; Donald Green, H. H.

[Concluded on page 495]

Kansas Trade Reviews Buying Problems at Local Meets

Kansas grain dealers, holding district meetings at key points about the state during the early part of June, reviewed wheat buying problems, and listened to discussions covering wheat improvement. All meetings were well attended, with from 50 to 120 grain dealers present. They were held at Cherryvale, May 29; Kingman, June 1; Salina, June 2; Garden City, June 5, and Goodland, June 6. Two more meetings are scheduled, one for Topeka, another for Marysville, June 16.

Appearing on the programs were such well known names as A. W. Erickson, private crop reporter, Minneapolis; Dr. John H. Parker, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan; and J. W. Mather, marketing specialist with the extension service of Kansas State College. Local chairmen presided and placed each meeting in the hands of Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, who led discussions of local problems.

Kansas Wheat Crop

A. W. ERICKSON predicted a bumper wheat crop in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, where subsoil moisture is ample, he declared, to bring forth a big crop, and concern is to be felt over possible rain during harvest, rather than over production. The western third of the state is less favorably situated from the standpoint of moisture, and crop failures are in prospect, but the crop for the state promises 125,000,000 bus. Early harvest reports from banner counties, like Harper, Barber and Sumner counties, along the southern border of the state, showing yields of 20 bus. per acre and upward, tended to support his convictions.

The harvest line, at the peak, said Erickson, may be 400 miles deep and extend 600 miles east and west. Combines, operating all over this area at the same time, will throw an unprecedented amount of wheat on the market, at the same time, rapidly filling available storage space.

Erickson held little hope for the spring wheat states, where dry weather and grasshopper infestation threaten the crop, saying subsoil moisture in South Dakota and North Dakota extends downward only from 4 to 16 inches, and early counts in some districts have found as many as 375 grasshoppers per square yard.

Export Trade

J. W. MATHER, in an address before the Kingman meeting, showed how foreign countries have increased their production of wheat sufficient to meet from 90% to 95% of their requirements. This, he contended, eliminates any hope for a return of our export trade in wheat to anything approximating the volume moving to foreign countries 10 years ago. This, too, was the basis for his conviction that current improvement in wheat prices is more or less temporary, based on current crop scares in the spring wheat states.

Wheat Improvement

DR. JOHN H. PARKER also touched on the world wheat situation in his addresses, pointing out that a part of the decline in our export trade may be attributed to improvement in bread wheats as grown in Canada and Australia. "English millers like the white, dry, heavy test wheat produced in Australia," he said. "English wheat usually contains about 22% moisture when it is harvested, and the dry Australian wheat helps utilize it in a good mill mix.

"Canada has made surprising progress in developing rust resistant wheats," said Dr. Parker. "Thatcher wheat alone is credited with having saved Canadian wheat growers \$28,000,-

000 last season." He described the Canadian wheat improvement system, which is being followed now in Kansas and surrounding states, and declared that Canadian grain dealers have distributed to farmers thousands of bushels of Class A and B seed wheat to replace the wheat they ordinarily saved for seed, and improve the quality of the wheat raised.

Dr. Parker urged Kansas grain dealers to follow a similar practice in order to reduce the number of varieties of wheat produced and improve the quality from the production, milling and baking standpoints. "Improvement test plots are located in every county thru the middle of the state," he said, "because of the mixed wheat problem. Every community ought to grow either soft or hard wheat, according to its adaptability, but it should not grow both. When hard and soft wheats are both grown in a community a mixture is apt to result, which millers do not want, and which they discount heavily. The test plots will show whether a community is adapted best to hard or soft wheat, and what varieties are the best from the production and milling standpoints.

"Smut," said Dr. Parker, "in the Pacific Northwest, where it lives over in the soil, as well as in the seed, has been reduced from 30% to 5% thru the cooperation of grain dealers and farmers. If this is possible in the Pacific Northwest, we should be able to reduce smut to zero in this country, where it lives over only on the seed."

Smut resistant wheat is being developed in Kansas, he said. It is a cross between Oro from the Pacific Northwest, and Tenmarq, a Kansas development. In test plots it is showing every prospect of meeting Kansas production and milling requirements.

"We are on the threshold of a new kind of thinking in our evaluation of wheat," declared Dr. Parker. "To chemistry, with its tests for protein and ash, is being added physics, which demonstrate the kind of treatment the dough will stand. The apartment dweller buys bread from the baker, and today's flour must stand bake-shop treatment."

Testing Buckets and Mortgages

SECY MOYER covered several important problems of country grain shippers. "Cost records," he said, "compiled by every authority in state and federal circles have determined that it costs from 4c a bushel upward to handle wheat. What, then, are we doing when we let the urge to keep our elevators busy lead us into price wars? Paying track prices for wheat can lead a country elevator only into disaster.

"MIS-USE of the testing bucket is only another way of cutting margins. In one section of this state the grain dealers have been running a contest in their ability to make wheat test heavy. Some of them have become so good that they can make 60 pound wheat test 64 pounds per bushel. Jarring and tapping the bucket, accidentally or otherwise, before stroking off the top, will make from one to four pounds heavier test weight. There is only one dependable way to take a weight per bushel test. That is to use a funnel with the proper opening two inches above the top of the bucket, and flow the grain into the bucket in the same manner as is done in grain inspection laboratories, and stroke it off with a round edge, hardwood stroker, as is done in these laboratories." Sec'y Moyer demonstrated with a low priced device that approximated the results with laboratory equipment.

"DISTRIBUTION of good seed wheat," said Sec'y Moyer, "pays pleasing dividends by

raising the average quality of wheat shipped from the station. Approved wheat meeting milling requirements earns better prices than mixed wheat, rye mixtures, or smutty and off-grade grain." He read a notice from a miller which reserved the right to refuse to accept Chiefkan wheat on contract, or accept it only at severe discounts. "Better look over your territory before the combines start," he suggested. "It is easy to recognize the smooth heads of Chiefkan wheat in the field, but it is less easy to recognize it after it is combined. If you know what fields are producing Chiefkan you can give yourself some protection. The millers don't want Chiefkan, and we must depend very largely upon the mills for our wheat market."

"KANSAS STATUTES provide a penalty for selling of grain on which a lien exists. No. 58-206 provides: 'Any person who shall be guilty of selling, disposing or secreting any grain, upon which a lien exists by virtue of and under the provisions of this act, with intent to defraud, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.'

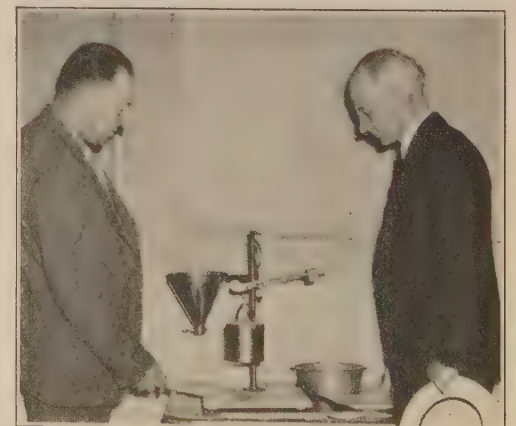
"No. 58-318 provides: 'Penalty for selling, injuring, destroying, concealing or disposing of such property of the value of twenty dollars and over, on which the mortgagee has a lien to the amount of over twenty dollars, such person shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction shall be punished by confinement and hard labor not exceeding five years.'

"We have had these statutes printed on cards and will be glad to supply them to elevator operators for posting in a prominent place in their offices. Proper publicity should relieve the elevators of a great deal of worry over possible purchase of grain on which a mortgage or lien exists. The penalties are high, and if any grain dealer is willing to push a case that gives him trouble, the ass'n will make every effort to aid him. The quoted existing Kansas statutes are strong enough for protection if the grain dealers will take advantage of them.

"STORAGE of government owned wheat requires that your elevator be bonded and licensed. If you want any of this storage business prepare yourself by having your house bonded and licensed under state or federal law.

"AN OLD KANSAS STATUTE commends grain dealers to attach a card to the grain door in a car of grain being shipped, showing the weight of the contents. While this law has been generally disregarded, placing of such a card will help materially in collecting railroad claims. It enables the weighmaster at the unloading elevator to know how much was supposed to be in the car, and to note any shortages at the time of weighing."

Sec'y Moyer made brief reference to two railroads which anticipate providing trackage at Kansas City which they do not now possess



Sec'y J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan., Demonstrates Testing Funnel to S. E. Jackman of Minneapolis, Kan.

so that Kansas grain inspections can be made on shipments received.

Dealers attending the meetings made close examinations of weight per bushel testing equipment on display, and quickly seized copies of the Kansas statutes covering mortgages and liens.

At Salina the beefsteak dinner and ice cream were furnished by the Board of Trade.

Feed Value of Corn Greater Than Supposed

D. Breese Jones and J. P. Divine of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry told the American Chemical Society:

"It has been found that corn has a much higher food value than has been generally recognized. Feeding experiments recently conducted in the protein and nutrition research division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that when an adequate supply of minerals and vitamins is provided, young albino rats will grow at a normal rate and develop into healthy, well nourished mature animals when fed a diet containing freshly ground yellow corn as the only source of protein.

"The nutritional adequacy of corn proteins has been for many years the subject of extensive investigation. It has been heretofore believed that corn furnishes protein of low nutritional value, and that animals will not grow satisfactorily on corn proteins alone, unless they are supplemented with proteins from other sources which have a higher nutritive value.

"The discovery that corn has a higher nutritive value than has been heretofore accorded to it has an important significance. It should encourage a greater utilization of whole corn both in human nutrition and in the feeding of farm animals.

"In the past, most of the feeding experiments were not conducted with the whole corn kernel, but only with one or two of its isolated proteins or with products, such as corn gluten, which do not represent the total protein of corn. Furthermore, we know in the light of present-day knowledge that, in many cases, the supply of vitamins and mineral elements was inadequate. Consequently, the unsatisfactory results of these experiments have been, to a large extent, erroneously attributed to the poor quality of the proteins supplied by corn rather than to the conditions referred to above.

"Furthermore, another consideration has unjustifiably contributed to the general idea that corn is an unsatisfactory source of protein. Zein, a protein which constitutes from 40 to 50% of the total corn proteins, is a classic example of a protein of poor quality. It is lacking in two nutritionally-essential protein constituents, the amino acids lysine and tryptophane. The nutritive value of corn proteins has been too often appraised in terms of zein only, without taking into account the other 50 or 60% of proteins which have a high food value."

Indiana Dealers Demand 3 Cents for Handling

[Continued from page 485]

low net with 84 and George O'Brien won a beautiful travel bag on the cut of the cards. Fred S. Terry Jr., Toledo, Ohio, and Mr. F. Gilchrist, Peru, tied for 2nd low net with 86 and Terry won a handsome travel light on the draw. D. L. Norby, Toledo, Ohio, won an auto smoker for 3rd low net of 87, and Richard Freeman, Crawfordsville, 4th low net 88 won a card table.

Blind par bracket winners were E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, a travel clock; W. H. Aimen, Le Roy, a sport shirt; B. N. Shaffer, Charleston, W. Va., 6 golf balls; Harry B. Olson, Chicago, grass seed; Sam Holder, Indianapolis, handkerchiefs; M. F. Gilchrist, Peru, a bush coat; Bert Terrill, Cincinnati, health scales; C. J. Polstra, jacket; H. W. Appelgate, Toledo, a bush coat; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg, won the second leg on his booby prize and was awarded dog food.

Orville Badertscher was first in the Horse Shoe Contest and was awarded a \$25.00 credit on a corn mill. Harley Quackenbush, Yoder, won a picnic basket for 2nd place, and G. W. Durant, Buffalo, N. Y., rated 3rd and won a sport coat.

LEW HILL, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and his able helpers, assisted by a long list of liberal contributors, provided many prizes for the successful contestants, in the exciting games on the lawn.

In Attendance at Wawasee

Indiana shippers included: Geo. L. Arnold, Poneto; H. W. Aiman, LeRoy; Karl R. Applegate, Winamac; Fred G. Abbott, Delta; Sim Burk, Decatur; Emil Boldt, Waynetown; Orville Badertscher, Bluffton; Don Burres and C. C. Barnes, Winchester; Harry S. Brewer, Kentland; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; H. F. Bahler, Remington; Walter R. Beck, Shelbyville; Roy Camp, Monticello; Maurice Campbell, Bunker Hill; Mel Collier, Huntington; Ross Curless, Windfall; Chas. N. Clark, Kempton; J. C. Davis, Lebanon; Everett Dunn, Syracuse; F. A. Dahl, Lowell; O. H. Dutchess, Walton; Adam Egly, Geneva; Roy E. Eby, Bourbon; J. E. Francis, Lafayette; W. E. Funk, Kentland; A. Fetter, Kendall;

L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; Miles Gooding, Frankton; J. E. Haffner, Frankfort; O. E. Hull, So. Whitley; W. G. Haug, Winchester; Leonard Hodson, Elwood; D. L. Hobegger, Berne; Vawter Irwin, Madison; Gale Joslin, Dunbridge; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; A. E. Keller, Ligonier; John W. and Fred Kiefer, Elwood;

John E. Lynch, Darlington; J. W. Lightfoot, Warren; Ross W. Lockwood, Keystone; J. P. Lantz, Middlebury; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Paul McComas, Fishers; Harold H. Mutz, Edinburg; Gene McCann and G. D. MacLean, Decatur; C. C. Mayer, Carmel; Chas. F. Naber, Alexandria; C. L. Northlane, Union City; Ralph and Earl Overman, McGrawsville; Walter Penrod, So. Whitley; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; W. W. Pearson, Reynolds; Harley Quackenbush, Yoder;

Franklin Robinson, Auburn; H. Royse Moon, Carmel;

K. M. Snyder, Upland; Ralph Schinbeckler, Raber; Geo. H. Schooler, Marion; Waldo Stuckey, Berne; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Albert Strauch, Royal Center; Tom Syler, Plymouth; Victor Stuckey, Berne; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; O. W. Trier, Albion; A. O. Thomas, Marion; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; H. M. Unger, Morristown; Joe White, Montpelier; John Witte, Hoagland; Ed Willwer, Linn Grove; Ross Wise, Frankton; Garth W. Woodward, Tocsin; Paul and C. G. Wolf, No. Liberty; J. R. White, Shideler; John Weisel, Portland; A. E. Wolfe, Shipshewana; W. A. Webb, LeRoy; F. L. Yeoman, Hanna and Ivan W. Syler, Plymouth.

Indianapolis sent: E. E. Allison, Frank Arn, H. D. Burge, E. L. Floyd, W. C. Garten, Willard Hart, Lew Hill, Sam Holder, Jake Kiefer, F. M. McClelland, G. A. Pritchard, Ed. K. Shepperd, W. P. Springer, and A. A. Thompson.

The Toledo delegation included: H. W. Applegate, W. A. Boardman, Harry DeVore, G. R. Forrester, John Luscombe, D. L. Norby, A. E. Schultz, F. S. Terry, Jr., C. D. "Woody" Woodman, Wm. F. White and Louis Wolf.

From Buffalo came: G. W. Durant, J. G. McKillen, H. H. Richardson and Chas. B. Weydman.

Cincinnati sent Birkshire Terrill and J. M. Berry.

Chicago was represented by: Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; D. W. Jones, Lowell Hoit & Co.; Fred T. Bascom; D. J. Bunnell; M. L. Vehon; C. R. Knox; J. H. Summers.

Crawfordville dealers present were: T. H. Beeson, Clyde Brewer, H. D. Combs, Dick Freeman, Harold Gray, H. C. Meyers, G. R. Staub.

From Fort Wayne came: Ed Bash, Harry E. Cooper, C. H. Egly, Sam Kraus, Earl McCoy, W. D. Martin, M. F. Neiswander, O. W. Seibert, C. V. Smith, Fritz Wolf.

Decatur, Ill., was represented by H. J. Kapp.

Ohio shippers included: R. W. and H. F. Dachsteiner, Bryan; F. W. Duncan, Metamore; H. D. Egly, Painesville; H. H. Heeman and Milton B. Wittig, Wooster; D. E. Merrick, Bowling Green; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, and Sam Rice, Jr.

Missouri Dealers Working for Legislative Relief

[Continued from page 493]

Green, Pattonburg; O. P. Johnston, Parkville; E. L. Midkiff, Jr., Rockville; H. F. Kienberger, Rich Hill; M. R. Miller, Richmond; Smith Clark, O. P. Bennett, Ridgeway; E. V. Wolfe, Smithville; O. E. Higgins, Spickard; Guy Hall, Sweet Springs; T. W. Christine, Shelbyville; M. D. Bell, Salisbury; Homer Browning, Trenton; C. M. Ferguson, A. L. Finley, Tipton; J. T. Bentley, Watson; E. B. Layton, Weston; W. M. Acker, Windsor.

From Kansas came H. W. Brown, Atchison; W. J. Kelly, Leavenworth; Ed. O'Bryan, St. Paul; L. E. Cathcart, R. E. Tedford, Valley Falls.

St. Louis dealers present were: J. M. and R. G. Adam, C. H. Appel, J. O. Ballard, A. H. Beardsley, H. L. Boudreau, W. T. Brooking, Beth Collins, R. R. DeArmond, G. L. Francis, J. M. Fuller, George L. Kelly, Arthur Kilz, P. C. Knowlton, W. J. Krings, Marshall Lusk, Paul F. Lynch, Dan Mullally, R. E. Nye, E. T. Petterson, W. H. Raith, T. Maurice Scott, A. M. Smith and R. E. Wiese.

From St. Joseph came: K. B. Clark, Dwight and H. L. Dannen, J. L. Frederick, V. C. and Wm. S. Geiger, H. C. Gregory, V. L. Maneval and Jerome Taylor.

Kansas City representatives were: Paul J. Bartlett, B. H. Brown, B. C. Christopher, Jr., Hearne Christopher, W. E. Crogman, S. G. Cronin, F. B. Cummings, N. D. Davison, C. B. Dreyer, W. H. Farmer, Frank Farnen, F. L. Ferguson, F. J. Fitzpatrick, John M. Flynn, A. H. Fuhrman, L. A. Fuller, E. M. Gates, B. J. and Jos. G. Geisel, C. J. Gundelfinger, F. G. Hale, H. L. Hartshorn, L. C. Hewig, G. F. Hiltz, E. A. and F. E. Hogan, C. A. House, R. E. Huffine, C. A. Jackson, G. H. Jones, G. A. Johnson, F. T. Kane, R. A. Kelly, K. C. Kelley, F. L. Klecan, J. T. Leach, L. G. Leebert, Henry Lichtig, C. L. Lyons, Jr., H. O. McVey, Jack and R. G. Martin, W. E. Mason, S. C. Masters, R. F. Miller, W. M. Neil, Bert E. Orr, T. A. O'Sullivan, J. P. Parks, C. O. Pollock, W. M. Redd, J. H. Riley, J. W. Ringwald, W. E. Root, R. W. Sampson, E. A. Sebus, Gene Selders, W. D. Smith, H. S. Sosland, T. G. Stephenson, F. M. Stoll, E. H. Sullivan, Jim Vaughn, J. H. Wooldridge, E. A. and L. C. Worth, Jim and W. B. Young.

The C.C.C. announced June 5 that it would take \$95,000,000 of cotton loans off the hands of the bankers.

"RANDOLPH"
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
 ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL
 MANUFACTURED BY
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
 3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Dermott, Ark.—The Bynum-Dickinson Gin Co. is installing machinery for the manufacture of chick feed, including a Howell Oat Huler and a Howell Roller Feed Mill.

Malvern, Ark.—The Clem Mill & Gin has completed a dry pipe automatic sprinkler system which covers the cotton gin, corn sheller, elevator, feed mill and corn mill. The system, which is installed for fire purposes only, is composed of a six inch dry valve, pipe lines and sprinkler heads. Every eight feet in the entire plant is a sprinkler head. The water connection is a six inch pipe to the city water main, and the air is furnished by a large storage tank pumped by an air compressor.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Clark Smith, formerly of Stuttgart and Wheatley, Ark., has assumed his duties as manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n at Jonesboro. Excavations have been started on the mill property for the erection of a new grain elevator with a capacity of nearly 60,000 bus. of bulk rice. Mr. Smith stated that the Ass'n would spend about \$20,000 on improvements during the summer. Old machinery is being reconditioned and considerable new machinery is being installed.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Calif.—A \$100,000 fire here destroyed 30,000 chickens when flames swept the fattening pens of the American Poultry Co.'s buildings. Fire officials said the damage to other establishments, principally the Coulson Feed Co., would total another \$50,000.—W. H. B.

Puente, Calif.—The C. C. Stafford leaf-meal plant was destroyed by fire May 26 together with its contents of ground alfalfa meal and baled hay. The fire is believed to have originated from sparks spread by a large suction fan from an earlier fire which employees believed they had extinguished.

Willows, Calif.—Larrabee & Sons Feed Mill has officially opened for business. This new industry will manufacture, process and mix all manner of feeds for retail and will also handle and mix the feeds for producers. Their own manufactured products will be sold under regular formulas and trade names.

Sacramento, Calif.—David Macaulay, 55, owner of the California Hay & Grain Co. here, died recently from a heart attack while playing golf at his country club. He worked for the Scott, Magner & Miller Hay & Grain Co., San Francisco, for a number of years, moving to Sacramento in 1919 to establish his own business.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Calif.—The feed license bill received an unanimous do pass May 23 from the Senate Livestock & Dairy Com'te. The truck peddler bill, A B 2355, is still being held on file on the Assembly floor until the budget bill is signed by the governor, as it involves the appropriation and use of the license fees on itinerant truck merchants.

San Francisco, Calif.—At the recent annual election of the San Francisco Grain Exchange the following were elected to serve as the board of directors for the ensuing year. W. L. Beedy, Herbert Jones, R. G. Stevenson, W. A. Siebert and L. R. Woodhull. W. L. Beedy was chosen later by the directors as president; W. A. Siebert, vice-pres., A. H. Hankerson, mgr., and B. Belknap, sec'y.

Petaluma, Calif.—The Golden Eagle Milling Co. has stepped up production with a new mixing arrangement and installation of the following new machinery: Richardson Automatic Mash Feed Sacking Scale; belt conveyors for disposing of filled and sewed sacks; Richardson Automatic Grain Scale for receiving grain to the mill and for sacking grain; and the latest type high speed sewing machines.

San Francisco, Calif.—Globe Grain & Milling Co.'s stockholders recently approved reduction in par value of outstanding common shares from \$25 to \$20, reducing capitalization from \$6,000,000 to \$4,800,000. The \$1,200,000 reduction in capital is being transferred to capital surplus, against which will be charged losses expected to be taken on disposal of current non-productive capital assets.—W. H. B.

Stockton, Calif.—The C. I. O. warehousemen's strike at the Stockton Grain Terminals Ass'n warehouses may mean a \$2,000,000 loss, principally to the farmers, if the strike continues much longer, according to Phil O'Connell, executive vice pres. of the ass'n. O'Connell said it was impossible for the ass'n to meet the union's demands for a wage increase of 10c an hour. Unless the strike ends shortly the grain terminal may be closed for the rest of the year, according to B. C. Allen, director of the port.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Calif.—All "Dealer" licensees under the crop buyer's or commission merchant act, are warned to contact immediately their senator to not permit any unlimited audits on directors' own motion of all dealers' books, records, files, etc., as provided in AB 2496 Garland (Farm Bureau Bill) before Senate Agricultural Com'te. Why have seven or eight agricultural auditors fishing around thru your whole business on top of all the other federal and state auditors who have practically taken over your offices?—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Sacramento, Calif.—About 200 grain growers, university extension workers, representatives and members of the commercial grain and seed companies and members of the Calapproved Seed Council met late in May at the College of Agriculture, University of California at Davis for the annual agronomy field day. A large part of the day was devoted to the inspection of cereal experiments, work being done on breeding for disease resistance in wheat and barley, cereal nursery work and inspection of the experimental plots showing grain growing under dry land and irrigation types of farming.—W. H. B.

Richvale, Calif.—Northern California rice growers are awaiting completion of the local experimental plant for manufacturing pulp from rice straw which they believe might create a new industry for the United States. The plant is located in the heart of the California rice country. Test runs already have been made in which rice straw, now burned in the fields or sold for as little as 50c a ton, was reduced to a high grade pulp. Foundations have been laid for a rice paper manufacturing mill. Initial output of the pulp factory will be sold for the manufacture of cigaret and other high grade papers.—W. H. B.

CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—A dust fire at the Stewart Elevator at Intercity May 22 was confined to an empty bin, and almost no damage resulted.

Montreal, Que.—Thos. R. Enderby, 53, managing director of Canadian Steamship Lines and vice-pres. of Kingston Elvtr. Co., Ltd., died suddenly in his office here late May 29.

Toronto, Ont.—The grain, flour and allied trades of Toronto held their annual golf tournament at the Lakeview Golf and County Club June 2, followed by a dinner at the club house in the evening.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—John Costello, manager of the Shredded Wheat Co. here, retired June 1 after 38 years' service with the company. He was succeeded by Harry Wallace, assistant manager of the company's plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Ft. William, Ont.—Norman M. Paterson, prominent grain man, and Mrs. Paterson and R. B. Pow, resident manager of Reliance Grain, Ltd., and Mrs. Pow were presented to King George and Queen Elizabeth, upon the visit here May 23 of their majesties.

COLORADO

Castle Rock, Colo.—The United Elevators, Inc., of Denver are building a new elevator here.

Platteville, Colo.—Frank Ottesen is equipping his elevator with a Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Denver, Colo.—Louis Brandt, 95, for many years associated with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Fleming, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is adding a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift to its grain receiving equipment.

Blende (Pueblo p. o.), Colo.—The Martin Fuel & Feed Co. service station was threatened by fire when gasoline in a pump undergoing repairs caught on fire, recently.

Manilla (Watkins p. o.), Colo.—The Williams Grain Co. will operate the Manila elevator this season if the wheat crop is normal. However, prospects are reported none too good in this area.

Hayden, Colo.—Chas. N. Deaver of Potter, Neb., owner of the Hayden Elevator, is improving his elevator. Scheduled for installation are a bigger elevator belt and large cups, with a 1,800 bu. per hr. elevating capacity; an all-electric drive; electric truck lift. The driveway will be extended to accommodate large trucks. Boyd French is manager of the elevator.

ILLINOIS

Leland, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new lumber shed, 64x56 ft. in size.

Conlogue (Dupu p. o.), Ill.—High winds damaged the plant of the Rudy-Huston Grain Co. May 18.

Argenta, Ill.—A. & O. Grain Co. will equip its elevator with a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor.

Mechanicsburg, Ill.—The Hight & Cline Grain Corp. of Decatur, is operating the old Fullenwider Elevator.

Norris City, Ill.—The Morehead Mill is completing construction of a large wheat and corn storage warehouse.

Lake Fork, Ill.—The Lake Fork Grain Co. recently equipped another leg at its local elevator with Calumet Cups.

Crescent City, Ill.—The Sterrenberg Grain Co. will equip its new elevator with a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor.

Aledo, Ill.—W. A. Morgan, 67, manager and part owner of the Mercer Feed Mill Co., died of a heart attack May 16.

Savanna, Ill.—Henry C. Rhodes, 85, former grain elevator operator here, died at Belvidere May 28 at the home of his daughter.

Flagg (Rochelle p. o.), Ill.—The Flagg Station Grain Co., Inc., is installing a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor in its new elevator.

Mendota, Ill.—The Meriden Elevator has rebuilt its driveway to accommodate larger trucks, and installed a Kewanee Air-lift Truck Dump.

Bartels, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Grain Co. is making extensive repairs on its plant. A new coal shed was built also.

Walnut, Ill.—The Walnut Farmers Grain Co. recently installed new motor driven belts, a new 20-ton 9x34 ft. truck scale; and hoppers bins.

Normandy, Ill.—The Atherton Grain Co. is equipping its local elevator with two Howell direct connected geared Head Drives and G. E. Motors.

Toluca, Ill.—Timely discovery of a fire at the Toluca Grain Elevator May 26 prevented the blaze from spreading and confined the damages to a small loss.

Peoria, Ill.—Louis Bischoff, 49, an employee of the Burlington Grain Elvtr. Co. who was struck by a Rock Island train two months ago, died of his injuries May 27.

Gilman, Ill.—L. M. Walker, local grain man and owner of the L. M. Walker Elevator, has been elected Rotary governor of the 148th district for the year beginning July 1, 1939.

Beardstown, Ill.—Schultz, Baujan & Co. recently was chartered to operate a general milling business. Incorporators were Robert Z. Hickman, Albert K. Orschel and Thos. E. Kiddoo.

Riverdale (Sta. Chicago), Ill.—Arcady Farms Milling Co. has added an additional story to its local mill, to house the new biological laboratory. Fred A. Rech, chief chemist, will be in charge.

Minonk, Ill.—Eric Max Reiter, 51, at one time manager of the Spires Elevator here, and later of the Woodburn elevator, died May 26 at the Illinois Central Hospital in Chicago. He had retired from the grain business several years ago.

Dixon, Ill.—The Universal Oats factory in Dementtown, reputed to have been worth \$350,000 prior to the depression era, was sold for \$12,300 at public auction May 27, to an unnamed purchaser. The plant had been idle for several years.

Biggsville, Ill.—The Moore-Wells Grain Co. of Monmouth has leased the local grain elevator from E. R. Downs of Lincoln, present owner, taking possession June 1. Floyd Kilgore, who has been in charge of the elevator, will continue as manager.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co.'s office has been moved, to make room for the new paved Williams highway. An addition to the office was moved to the company's elevator at Jenkin Switch. The old Farmers Elevator office also was moved north of the elevator.

Kampsville, Ill.—The Fox Grain Co., of St. Louis, has purchased the Schultz-Baujan & Co. elevator which it is improving. As soon as a permit is granted by the War Department it will start work in dredging the river near here, to permit boats to make stops here for transportation of grain.

Kaser (Carrollton p. o.), Ill.—The Fox Grain Co. is making general improvements on the local elevator it has been operating since May 1. The company leased the house, as previously reported by the Journals, with an option to purchase agreement from the farmer owners who operated it as a co-operative until the last two or three years.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain dealers of Streator-Wenona territory will meet June 15, at 7 p.m., at the Hotel Stanton, Wenona. Among subjects of importance to the grain trade to be discussed is the new competitive freight rates on corn; the handling of the U. S. corn under seal, and legislation affecting the grain trade.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

La Salle, Ill.—Delay in preparation of an abstract of title covering land recently purchased by the Continental Grain Corp. on which the company will erect its proposed grain elevator on the south bank of the Illinois River near Shippingsport, delayed completion of plans for the new enterprise. Contract for construction of the terminal is expected to be let at an early date.

Kansas, Ill.—The Kansas Grain Co. has purchased the James M. Brown coal business here. The deal includes Mr. Brown's property east of Third St., and his lease from the Big Four railroad on ground on which his coal sheds and office have been located. The Kansas Grain Co. plans some remodeling at its local elevator, included being the extension of the driveway on the west of the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—An addition to the grain drying and storage facilities of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. will be constructed adjoining the present 3,000,000-bu. elevator of the company, east of the main plant, increasing the storage facilities to 5,000,000 bus. The drier building will be erected west of the large workhouse, and will make it possible for the company to take care of a larger amount of this year's soybean crop. A part of the additional storage probably will be used for corn.

Middletown, Ill.—The Middletown elevator and dust shed of the Springfield brokerage firm of Fernandes & Co., were destroyed by fire May 23, believed to have started from sparks from a nearby cob fire. Officials of the company stated the elevator contained 7,000 bus. of corn and about 500 bus. of oats, which were burned. The elevator had a capacity of 35,000 bus.—P. J. P.—A portable loader has been installed near the company's office, to be used until a new elevator is built.

Richmond (Armington p. o.), Ill.—Paul Edward Pratt, manager of the local elevator of the Northwest Iowa Grain Co., and of the company's plants at Burt and Union, was married May 20 to Miss Virginia Powell of Lewistown.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., was saved \$5,820 in taxes for 1938 when St. Clair County Judge Joseph E. Fleming reduced the general assessment on real estate of the company from \$143,000 to \$57,000 June 1. Under the original assessment the company was required to pay \$9,810 in taxes, but under the new figure set by Judge Fleming, will pay \$3,990. The company had contended the original figure was excessive, pointing out that when it changed hands, the money involved was \$105,000.—P. J. P.

Sparta, Ill.—Work has started on the Cole Milling Co.'s new elevator, to be erected on the site back of the old Eagle Mill. The elevator and wheat storage building will be rushed to completion by July 1 according to Austin Cole, Sr. The structure will be of concrete, be about 25 ft. sq. and stand 92 ft. high. It will have a storage capacity of 15,000 bus. of wheat, with expansion possible, if necessary, of 135,000 bus. additional. Modern equipment will be installed, the elevator to be capable of receiving 2,000 bus. per hr. Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Towanda, Ill.—Clifford E. Roseman of Streator has purchased the B. G. Falkingham Grain Elevator here, taking possession May 24. Mr. Falkingham is retiring after operating the business for the last 56 years. Mr. Roseman has been in the furniture business at Streator for the last 11 years. His brother, Harry Roseman, is operating the Barnes Grain Co. at Barnes, being in the grain business for the last 20 years; his brother, Clarence, is managing the Farmers Elevator at Randolph and has been there for 15 years. The local firm will be known as the C. E. Roseman Grain Elevator.

New Boston, Ill.—It is expected the Ogle Elevator located on the banks of the Mississippi just north of the ferry landing, will be completed by July 1. R. R. Mayberry is the contractor. The elevator is 26x35 ft. and will be 74 ft. high. The driveway is 14x48 ft., with dump located here. There are 10 bins 58 ft. deep, with a 31,000-bu. capacity. A corn sheller, cleaner and automatic scale for loading out grain will be installed. All equipment and machinery, of latest type, will be enclosed and driven by fan-cooled motors. Siding and roof of the elevator will be of galvanized iron.

Delevan, Ill.—Members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are urged by their sec'y, W. E. Culbertson, to contact their Springfield representatives either by letter or wire, urging support of House Bills Nos. 151 and 156, acts in relation to regulation of the operation of trucks used for transporting property. He points out that the merchant carrier cannot be regulated if other private carriers are left out of the bill and urges the bill stand as amended by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission. He urges members specifically request that the regulation of the private carriers as well as the common carriers be kept in the bill. All grain dealers should work for the passage of this bill.

Decatur, Ill.—The defunct Hight Elvtr. Co. plant has been sold by James S. Baldwin, receiver, to Attorney Carl A. Sorling of Springfield, for \$22,500. Mr. Sorling said he purchased the elevator building for an unnamed grain processing firm which will develop a new soybean processing business here. Rumor reported the Illinois Soybean Products Co. of Springfield as the real buyer altho Mr. Sorling declined to name the client. The plant will be reconditioned and new machinery installed. It was stated, included being expellers for soybean processing that will give the plant a yearly capacity of a million to a million and a quarter bus.

Peru, Ill.—The Finnegan Grain Corp. of Morris has asked the Peru city council for permission to use a portable loader on the Illinois River front until such time as farmers companies of the vicinity shall decide whether or where a grain elevator along the Illinois River shall be constructed. In the event the elevator companies now considering the project decide to abandon the plan, Finnegan Grain Corp. will be interested in building the elevator from which barges can be loaded, it states. The farmers companies have had under advisement proposed building of the river elevator for several months, but as yet have reached no definite decision either as to its construction this year, or its location if built.

Yorkville, Ill.—Good farming methods to curb weeds was advocated and demonstrated at a district weed control meeting held here recently in connection with the state-wide fight against weeds. More than 300 farmers from Kendall and neighboring counties attended and heard J. C. Hackleman of the University of Illinois expound clean cultivation as the best method ever found for eradicating weeds in crop fields. J. J. Pieper, also of the University, a specialist in pasture management, said nothing controls weeds better than a good turf, a fact that is equally true for a lawn or a pasture field. Both advise using only clean crop seeds and cutting weeds in pastures, meadows, and on vacant lands before the weed seeds mature. L. A. Moore of the state department of agriculture said every effort is being made to enforce the state's noxious weed laws. He pointed out as an example of how weeds flourish in spite of laws against letting them grow, the spread of the Canadian thistle, outlawed in the state since 1872. Today, he said, there are a thousand acres of the weed for every acre at the time the law was passed, and he estimates that Canada thistles now are growing on at least 100,000 acres of Illinois farm land. A control demonstration with field cultivators equipped with "duckfoot" shovels used on a weed infested field was held on a farm near Helmar. Sodium chlorate was used as a spray on small infested patches.

CHICAGO NOTES

Hugo Stolley, with Fleischman Malting Co., died May 31. He was for many years a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Samuel Mincer, 70, a resident of Evanston and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died June 9 in St. Francis Hospital, Evanston.

Moore, McLean & McDermott dissolved partnership June 1. Russell W. McDermott and George G. Good have gone into partnership with David A. Noyes & Co.

Andrew P. Brennan, 65, veteran grain broker, died May 28. He had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1916, and for several years was the official corn pit quotation reporter.

Everett E. Roquemore, general sales manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., and widely known among feed manufacturers and dealers, and Miss Mildred Baker of Buffalo, N. Y., were married on May 27.

Francis A. Smith, until now sec'y-treas. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan., effective June 15 will become a member of the Millers National Federation staff as assistant to Herman Steen, sec'y, with the title of assistant sec'y.

The American Molasses Co., with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., has leased two buildings containing 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space on East Water St., where operations will be started as soon as installation of manufacturing and storage equipment is completed.

Samuel Finney, 75, founder of Finney, Ind., where he formerly operated an elevator, died June 7. Mr. Finney was a member of the Board of Trade. He at one time operated elevators at Pence, West Lebanon, State Line and Marshfield, Ind., and at Wellsboro, Ill.

The following ruling of the Rules Com'te of the Board of Trade was approved by the directors at their meeting held April 25, 1939: "Trimming charges made on handling shipments of grain in canal boats and barges shall be considered a 'legitimate expense' under the provisions of Rule 234."

Charles V. Essroger, 63, member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1922 and treasurer of the Exchange since 1927, died May 16 in the Illinois Central Hospital. He suffered a heart attack May 17 following a game of golf. Mr. Essroger was also treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House Corp., the Chicago Curb Exchange Ass'n, and the Cleveland Telegraph Co., and was vice-pres. of the First National Bank of Chicago.

George P. Bodnar, for 5 years in charge of the equipment project at general field headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision, died May 24, aged 45 years. He held a degree as bachelor of science in mechanical engineering from Pennsylvania State College, where he was graduated in 1918. After being mustered out of the army in December of the same year he entered the government service, making many important contributions toward the standardization and maintenance of grain inspection equipment.

The Board of Trade membership of the following have been posted for transfer: William Asher Howard to Walter Seefurth; Andre Poinreaux to Robert R. Platt; Alden S. Blodgett to Ernest J. Gwick; Alonzo E. Bush, Chicago manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.; Calvin G. Ireys, Chicago, and George W. McClelland, Kansas City, Mo., have been elected to membership in the Exchange. A membership in the Board on June 5 sold for \$2,000, up \$50 from the preceding transaction, a new high in a number of months. Lowest price during recent dull times was \$1,300.

The Electric Steel Elvtr. Division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. has opened an office at 322 S. La Salle St., in charge of A. E. Bush as manager and Calvin G. Ireys assistant manager. A grain commission and shipping business will be transacted. The Russell-Miller Milling Co. and its subsidiaries operate a line of over 200 country elevators in North Dakota and Montana, large flour mills and terminal elevators at Minneapolis, Duluth and Buffalo, the latter as the American Elevator & Grain Division. Mr. Bush until recently was associated with the Froedert Grain & Malting Co. as barley buyer at Milwaukee, and formerly with E. P. Bacon, Cargill, Inc., and Taylor & Bournique and has a host of friends in the trade. Mr. Bush and Chas. G. Ireys, vice pres. of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., are members of the Board of Trade. Calvin Ireys was transferred from the American Elvtr. & Grain Division at Buffalo.

INDIANA

Carmel, Ind.—The storm of June 10 unroofed the warehouse of Foster Kendall Co.

Kentland, Ind.—The Harlan Elvtr. Co.'s plant was badly damaged by windstorm June 10.

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. has installed a new feed grinder and mixer.

Lucerne, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. some time ago installed a large hammer mill.—A. E. L.

Lawrence, Ind.—Lawrence Coal & Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Corn Sheller and Sidney Manlift.

Sharpesville, Ind.—The Sharpesville Grain Co. has installed a new 60-h.p. hammer mill and a one-ton mixer.—A. E. L.

Star City, Ind.—Tom Phillips who was associated with his father in the grain firm, J. C. Phillips, died June 11.

Logansport, Ind.—Charles Boeger, 64, who for many years operated a grist mill, is dead here after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Romney, Ind.—Romney Grain Co.'s 15,000-bu. elevator under course of construction is being built by the Reliance Const. Co.

Angola, Ind.—The Campbell & Co. elevator was unroofed by the wind storm that visited this district on Saturday, June 10.

La Fontaine, Ind.—The A. B. Martin Grain Co. is building a 20,000-bu. storage unit. Reliance Const. Co. has the contract.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elvtr. Co. has under construction a 25,000-bu. storage unit. Reliance Const. Co. has the contract.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Crawfordsville Seed Co. recently installed a large ball bearing Special Cleaner, bought of the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Tillmans (Monroeville, R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Nathan Grain Co. has sold its elevator here to Joseph Giant. Ben Levy will continue to lease the plant.

Blountsville, Ind.—The Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. is installing a larger engine, new grinders, feed mixer and dump at its local plant.—W. F. Shirley, mgr.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Oscar Bottomley, employe of the Mt. Vernon Feed & Seed Co., suffered broken bones recently when a heavy board fell on his foot.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—Herbert Isay, 43, assistant cashier of the Mayer Grain Co., was killed in an auto collision May 29 near Bracken, six miles south of here.

Raub, Ind.—The Raub Elvtr. Co. elevator's cupola and roof were damaged extensively by the tornado that swept thru this section of the country Saturday, June 10.

Peabody (Columbia City R. F. D.), Ind.—The Peabody Co-operative Co. will replace its engine power with electric motors. Individual direct drives will be used.—A. E. L.

Packerton (Claypool (R. F. D.), Ind.—Work on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator, being built to replace the house that burned some time ago, is progressing rapidly.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Henry T. Calvert, who for many years was manager of the Ziliak & Schaffer Milling Co. elevator at this place, died recently after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Shadeland (Lafayette p. o.), Ind.—The Robert Alexander Elevator will be kept open under the direction of an agent of the estate of the late Robert Alexander according to report.

Goshen, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Bureau is installing a new 60-h.p. electric driven hammermill complete with variable feeder drag lines, furnished by White Sales Corp.

Topeka, Ind.—The Topeka roller mill, partially destroyed by fire recently, has been rebuilt, new machinery has been installed and the mill recently resumed full operation.

New Haven, Ind.—The New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange has installed a second feed mixer. This firm now operates two shellers, two grinders and two mixers in this elevator.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. in June will replace its steam power plant with electricity. While the change is being made the plant will suspend operation for two weeks.—W. B. C.

Greenville, Ind.—Harve L. Powell, 59, an active grain dealer in Greenville and Dark County for nearly 40 years, died suddenly May 11 at Union City hospital from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Cannelton, Ind.—Everett Spencer, Frank J. Peter and Fred Hawkins were declared the three winners in the Perry County alfalfa growing program, sponsored by the three banks of Perry County.—W. B. C.

Nappanee, Ind.—Hal Hoham of Plymouth has accepted a position with the Syler & Syler elevators. He will be located with the local elevator until later this summer when he will move to Auburn, in an executive capacity with the Auburn Grain Co., one of the grain firms owned by Harvey Syler.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Louis Schnur, for more than sixty years connected with the wheat milling industry of Mt. Vernon, has become associated with Edward E. Highman, of the Home Mill & Grain Co. here. For the past thirty-five years Schnur has been with the Sunlight Milling Co. at Mt. Vernon.—W. B. C.

Cyclone (Frankfort R. F. D.), Ind.—Lawrence Lake of Lake & Reagan, Colfax, on May 9 purchased the local elevator which is being operated under the name, Cyclone Grain Co., with Henry Heilman in charge. Mr. Heilman had been employed at the Colfax elevator for many years. Lake & Reagan has other plants located at Manson and Reagan.

Akron, Ind.—A 40x70 ft. building used for storage of dry lumber by the Haldeman-Baum Co., operators of an elevator and lumber yard, was damaged badly by fire early May 29, the loss several thousand dollars. Firemen prevented the fire spreading to other buildings near by. George Baum and Frank Haldeman, owners, state they will rebuild.

Monon, Ind.—Three local men, one a former employe of the Standard Elvtr. Co., pleading guilty to participating in the theft of soybeans valued at \$1,000 from that company's elevator, were sentenced to prison, from one to ten years, in White Circuit Court May 19. The employe was charged with hauling four loads of 200 bus. each of soybeans and selling same in Chicago and also to a nearby elevator.

Huntington, Ind.—The Huntington Mill Co.'s building was destroyed by fire the evening of May 29 together with machinery and 6,000 bus. of wheat, about 200 bus. of shelled corn and 75 bbls. of flour. The mill was owned by Lawrence Brown, who recently acquired the interest of his brother, Glen Brown, and Mrs. R. A. Brown. No decision has been made as to whether the plant will be rebuilt.

Decatur, Ind.—A group of 58 agriculture students of Blissfield (Mich.) High School made a trip here May 22, visiting the McMillan Feed Mills where an interesting talk was given them on some of the recent developments in feeding by Lyman Peck, nutritional specialist. A tour of the plant followed. The H. J. Hoenig Seed & Feed Co. of Blissfield was sponsor of the trip.

Walton, Ind.—A. D. Shirley who has been engaged in the grain business here for the last 15 years died June 9 of a heart attack following several weeks' illness. Burial was at Lebanon. Mr. Shirley was 65 years old and is survived by his wife and two sons, Dwight and Rushton, the former of whom was associated with his father in the business.

Kentland, Ind.—The Harlan Grain Co. is wrecking about two-thirds of its old 100,000-bu. house and repairing and remodeling the remainder, to be used entirely for storage. A new head house will be erected in which will be placed two legs, a Western Sheller, a Western Cleaner and a Richardson Automatic Scale. The new building will be 20 ft. square and 80 ft. high. Both buildings will be covered with corrugated iron siding and metal roof.

Seymour, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. is adding additional storage tanks, which, when completed, will give that company approximately 500,000-bu. wheat storage facilities in Seymour. The new re-inforced concrete tanks will be 109 ft. high, with a capacity of 100,000 bus., and will be located next to the present storage tanks between the Pennsylvania railroad and a spur track running to the Blish company's property. They are expected to be completed early in August. It is understood that construction of the tanks is a step in what is planned as a general enlargement and modernization of the company's storage equipment.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana elevator operators are warned by the Purdue University entomologist about obtaining the services of termite control operators other than those with established reputation. There are three types of termite control operators in Indiana, it is pointed out. "The first is the itinerant operator who travels from town to town seeking jobs by every means possible, many times over-emphasizing the damage done; the second type is the honest individual who, however, because of inexperience with termites believes all that is necessary is to replace a few timbers and spray the lower timbers and soil with creosote; the third is the man who has made a careful study of the habits and activities of termites, who understands construction and its relation to infestation and who has an established office, financial standing and a record for successful and dependable work."

Winchester, Ind.—Elevator managers held a meeting May 25 in Winchester when William L. Ingles, member of the board of review of federal grain inspection, Chicago, and C. G. Jones, federal grain inspector of Winchester, instructed the grain buyers on how to detect what is known as "sick" wheat. P. E. Goodrich and Claude C. Barnes, president and vice-pres., of Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., of Winchester, were in charge of the meeting. The following company managers were present: Clويد S. Weiler, Boone Grove; Leslie Biddinger, Chesterfield; F. J. Zimmerman, Collett (Portland p. o.); Charles W. Burnside and helper, Charles Burnside, Jr., Converse; S. L. Blough, Durbin (Noblesville p. o.); Clyde Poe, Eaton; Harry Wagner, Farmland; Kenneth Neidlinger, Gadsden (Lebanon p. o.); Mark Douglas, Gaston; George S. Dykes, Gilman (Alexandria p. o.); Charles F. Cummings, Jolietville (Westfield p. o.); Marshall McKowen, Linwood (Alexandria p. o.); Webster Neidlinger, Onward; John P. Bright, Ridgeville; Clarence Slusser, Roseburg (Marion p. o.); Thos. I. Durbin, Rosston (Lebanon p. o.); Logan Hinshaw, and helper, Merl Owens, Summitville; J. H. Trimble, Snow Hill (R. D. Winchester); Bernard Cody, Westfield. Others present were Leo Barker, Farmland; Geo. Neidlinger, Gadsden; Ronald Kemp, Winchester; Donald W. Burres, Farmland, and L. E. Husted, county agent.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

IOWA

Early, Ia.—The Early Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates installation of a new scale.

Gifford, Ia.—The Troy Grain Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire the night of June 1.

Imogene, Ia.—Tom Connors, grain buyer, who was ill in a hospital at Council Bluffs for several days, is now recovering at his home.

Corwith, Ia.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s office has been repaired, painted and given a new roof.

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. L. Lee & Sons, owners and operators of the Ida Grove Rendering Works, have opened a new feed mixing station at their local plant where modern mixing equipment has been installed.

Hornick, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed amended and substituted articles of incorporation. Capital stock is set at \$25,000.

Roelyn (Moorland p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently installed Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups at its local elevator.

Odebolt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently replaced its spur gear operated Bender Truck Lift with one of the new model Worm Gear Benders.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—F. J. Thomson, former manager of the Farmers Elevator at Swea City, will manage the elevator here recently bought by Henry Myhr.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is enlarging its elevator office. Cal Zimmermann has the contract. Edgar Schuelke is manager of the elevator.

Davenport, Ia.—Robert Baker, 67, died June 10 following an accident June 9 at the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s plant here. He was crushed between an elevator and the floor.

New Hampton, Ia.—The Chickasaw County Equity Co-operative Ass'n has re-incorporated for a period of twenty years, its business, as in the past, to operate a grain elevator.

State Center, Ia.—Delos E. Goodman, associated with his father in the grain and feed firm of Goodman & Meade, and Miss Madonna Ann Wiggins of Omaha were married May 20.

West Union, Ia.—The West Union Commission Co. recently declared a 100 per cent dividend to its stockholders. Early this year it was announced that henceforth the elevator would share its profits with its patrons in reducing prices on merchandise instead of paying dividends. The dividend was declared on the funds previously accumulated, it was announced.

Nemaha, Ia.—Heise Grain Co. recently installed a new scale with a new concrete platform 32 ft. long, moved its scale beam in the office, added several more windows and is generally remodeling its office to make it modern and up-to-date. It will have a private office, upper wall and ceiling be painted a silver color and lower half of wall a bright blue.—Art Torkelson.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Instructions in the grading of grain were given 100 men from 20 southeastern counties of Iowa at the Y.W.C.A. June 7, by U. S. department of agriculture and extension service officials. E. A. Ellison, state corn loan supervisor, Des Moines; Ed Dyas, Ames, extension service; W. B. Combs, Chicago, U. S. dept. of agri. extension agent, and H. D. Kurtz, Cedar Rapids, federal dept. of agri., were among those present.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting here at Hotel Muscatine June 1. Opening with a dinner served at 6:30 p.m., the program was given over entirely to the discussion of problems of vital interest to the trade. Laws passed by the last legislature, particularly the truckers' bill and the new grain warehouse act, came in for a major amount of attention. Problems arising from river shipment of grain was another subject of interest discussed. Ron Kennedy of Des Moines, sec'y of the Ass'n, presided.

Titonka, Ia.—Wilbur M. Schram, assistant manager at the Farmers Elevator, and Miss Helen Verle Beed were married May 28.

Manson, Ia.—The Manson Feed Mill, operated by V. J. Bjorkman the last year and a half, has been sold to Ray E. Durschmidt, formerly of Fort Dodge. Mr. Durschmidt is experienced in grinding and mixing of feeds and is equipped to do all kinds of grinding. He also will handle a full line of feeds and concentrates.

Ackley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its elevator, destroyed by fire in February. The new house stands on the site of the old one, will be of the same size as the former plant, and constructed of solid timber with an outer covering of sheet metal. August A. Carstens is the manager.

Burt, Ia.—The Burt Co-operative Elevator was organized May 15 by farmers and other interested people, replacing the Burt Farmers Exchange. Members of the board are Elsa Woltz, John Bahling, Paul Kriethe, Tom Trenary, Roscoe Mawdsley, Ted Ringsdorf and Ray McWhorter. The new "Co-op" began business June 1 at which time the charter of the Farmers Exchange expired. Sufficient stock has been sold to buy the old company.

Eldora, Ia.—E. B. Crosley has purchased the Eldora Feed & Seed Store and in addition to carrying a large stock of feeds, he will install a large electric feed mixer and will blend poultry, hog and cattle feeds, either according to specifications of his customers or compounding the feeds according to his own formulas. Mr. Crosley was manager of the business under Mr. Potgeter for nine years and is well qualified to continue the enterprise.

Dysart, Ia.—A meeting of stockholders of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. is to be held to consider the sale of the business and equipment, as a result of a petition signed by some of the stockholders following the sudden death recently of the manager, Nick Hansen. The Tama-Benton Co. is about 24 years old. It has no debts, and matters of policy or future management appear to be the only factors for the stockholders to concern themselves with, many of whom are opposing the proposed sale.

Des Moines, Ia.—The bill, H. F. 596, giving threshermen and combine operators a lien on farmers' crops, was not signed by the governor and will not become a law. H. F. 155, to regulate itinerant peddlers, was approved by the governor May 16. H. F. 575, approved by the governor May 17, reduces charges on government owned grain from 3 to 2 cents a bushel, and increases the storage period from 10 to 30 days, to conform to the requirements of the lending corporations of the government.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will sponsor a discussion contest for rural young people of Iowa, Don Edison, sec'y, has announced. The topic selected for discussion is "The Need for Co-operative Organizations in Iowa Agriculture." District eliminations will be held and winners of these contests will compete in the finals to be held in connection with the Ass'n's annual convention in Des Moines next January. Prizes will be awarded the winners. Boys and girls who will not have reached the age of 20 before Jan. 1, 1940, are eligible to enter the contest.

Jewell, Ia.—During an electrical rain storm May 27 a bolt of lightning hit the southwest corner of the cupola of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator now under construction, and following down the body lift cable, came thru the wall near the top of the room over the driveway, splintering a 2 x 6 along the northwest corner of the southwest bin. The bolt then hit the concrete at the southeast corner of the pit, making a small crack in it, but not damaging it seriously. Several men in the elevator at the time escaped without serious injury. The company is installing at the new plant a Clow-Winter direct connected geared Head Drive with G. E. Motor; Howell Spouting, a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates, and Atlas Bucket Belting.

Sioux City, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, has purchased a large tract of land on the Missouri River south of the Floyd monument. A deed was filed with the county recorder transferring to the company the land, which comprises 2,600 ft. of river front property and extends one-half mile from the river, from R. G. Golseth and Albert G. Egermayer, Minneapolis men who recently purchased the ground from the Hurnl estate for \$30,000. No immediate building on the land is contemplated. It was learned however, that the company plans to operate its own line of boats on the river when traffic is possible.

KANSAS

Hugoton, Kan.—The H. V. Parker Grain Co. recently installed a new truck scale.

Beattie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. is installing a Kewanee frameless truck dump.

Clyde, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing new Atlas Belt and Calumet Cups.

Rantoul, Kan.—Star Grain & Lumber Co. has purchased a new Sidney Combined Sheller and Boot.

McCune, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator has installed a new scale, with concrete deck 22 ft. long.

Andale, Kan.—The Andale Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building additional storage facilities at its local elevator.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift in its elevator.

Hiawatha, Kan.—L. H. Shoemaker of Wakeney is the new manager of the Norris Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Dodge City, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., has opened an office here with Louis Rethorst, of Spearville, as manager.

Wichita, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. is replacing a portion of the north wall of its elevator on East Eighteenth St.

Manhattan, Kan.—Brown Burton Grain Co. has let the contract to the Ernest Engineering Co. for a new head drive, belt, and buckets.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Harvey H. Stoneback Grain Co. is building a grain elevator here. A. M. Berggren is supervising the construction.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a new 20-ton 34 ft. automatic Fairbanks Scale with double face dial.

St. Francis, Kan.—The Crosby elevator recently raised two of its bins and made its truck lift higher, thus expediting the handling of grain.

Liberal, Kan.—Harry Rugh is manager of the new office opened here by Goffe & Carkener, Inc. He was in the company's Hutchinson office for 16 years.

Salina, Kan.—Claude F. Davis, chief chemist of the Western Star Mill Co., was elected vice-pres. of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at the recent convention of the organization.

Penalties

For Selling Grain on Which a Lien Exists

The Kansas statute provides 58-206—Selling, disposing or secreting grain with intent to defraud; penalty. Any person who shall be guilty of selling, disposing or secreting any grain, upon which a lien exists by virtue of and under the provisions of this act, with intent to defraud the person entitled to said lien, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

For Selling Grain on Which a Mortgage Exists

The Kansas statute provides 58-318.—Injuring, destroying, concealing, unlawful sale or disposal; penalty. *** for selling, injuring, destroying, concealing or disposing of such property of the value of twenty dollars and over, on which the mortgagee has a lien to the amount of over twenty dollars, such person shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction, shall be punished by confinement and hard labor not exceeding five years.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Atchison, Kan.—W. W. Blair of the Blair Milling Co. is associated with two other Atchison men in putting down a test well for oil in this city.

Centralla, Kan.—The Farmers Union has installed new leg belt and buckets and made minor repairs. Ernest Engineering Co. did the work.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka group meeting of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n was held June 13. J. F. Moyer, sec'y, was in charge.

Topeka, Kan.—Managers of the Derby Grain Co. held their annual meeting here June 2. A dinner for the men and their wives was served at the Hotel Kansan in the evening.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Andale Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting two new storage tanks, of concrete construction, with 37,000 bus. capacity. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Newton, Kan.—Paul Ross of the Goerz Milling Co., is recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident recently. He sustained an arm fracture that was difficult to set.

Harper, Kan.—Wolcott-Lincoln is building a 10,000-bu. concrete elevator west of its present house. The Banta Const. Co. has the contract. Lester Arning is manager of the company's plant.

Topeka, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has purchased the old Willis Norton mill storage and installed a garner over the receiving hopper scale. Ernest Engineering Co. did the work.

Horton, Kan.—W. J. Lowe Grain Co. is overhauling its elevator, installing new head drive, 10-bu. Richardson Scale and electrifying the truck dump. Ernest Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has repaired and remodeled its office. The building was raised and a new foundation placed under it; the old roof removed, the ceiling lowered and a new roof laid.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Corp. recently placed an order with R. R. Howell Co. for a new heavy duty car puller with a 40-h.p. motor, and capable of moving twenty loaded cars at one time.

Whiting, Kan.—The Whiting Grain Co. has installed a Fairbanks, Morse S.700 hammermill with V-belt drive, built-in grinding bins, and added a F. M. No. 67 gas burning power unit. Ernest Engineering Co. had the contract.

Marysville, Kan.—The district meeting to be held here June 16 in charge of J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, will close the special meetings for this year held under the auspices of the Ass'n.

Norwich, Kan.—A. A. Johnson has improved his elevator by increasing the efficiency of the plant and generally repairing and redecorating the building. Mr. Johnson sells gasoline and oil in addition to carrying on his elevator business.

Pauline, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is installing a 1,500-bu. air blast car loader driven by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks, Morse enclosed ball bearing motor mounted on a Rockwood motor base drive. Ernest Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Wichita, Kan.—Craig Grain Co., managed by A. B. Craig, has purchased the Hopewell and the Centerview elevators of the Huff Grain Co., and will operate them under the name of Craig Grain Co. These two bring the Craig line of elevators to five.

Atchison, Kan.—E. J. Eymann, 11 years with the Blair Elvtr. Corp., the last five in the sales department as road salesman, has been appointed sales manager to take the place of Gene Grady who entered the brokerage business recently in Springfield, Mo.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has completed its feed house and installed a Fairbanks, Morse S.700, 40-h.p. hammer mill with special design; vertical feed mixer with full capacity below floor charging hopper. Ernest Engineering Co. had the contract.

Garden City, Kan.—We have installed a Kewanee Electric Truck Lift in our No. 1 elevator, have repaired both No. 1 and No. 2 elevators and painted the inside of both offices. Everything is now ready for the very small wheat crop. Harold Schmitt, ass't manager of No. 1, will manage the No. 2 elevator during harvest.—Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp., E. P. Schmitt, mgr.

Natoma, Kan.—Melvin Reynolds has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Shippers Ass'n elevator. Philip Hartman, Woodston, had been in charge of the elevator, for the preceding few weeks, succeeding Archie Bealby, who had been manager for nearly two years.

Hilton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has installed an Ehsram Pneumatic Truck Lift with 75-inch travel, and a new 35-h.p. stationary engine; the siding on the elevator has been re-nailed, the roof repaired, and additional grating put in the driveway. Ben Munson & Sons had the contract.

Natrona (Preston p. o.), Kan.—The 25,000-bu. elevator for W. S. Grier of the Grier Grain & Oil Co., has been completed. Calumet 9x6-inch Cups were installed and an Ehsram 7½-h.p. head drive. All metal work, spouting and machinery were purchased from The Star Engineering Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co. is having the Star Engineering Co. install two steel tanks to increase its storage capacity by 15,000 bus. The tanks are being set on a concrete foundation, and a screw conveyor is being put over them and a belt conveyor below, to handle incoming and outgoing grain.

Sublette, Kan.—The Frank McCoy Grain Co. has remodeled its 30,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator, which was built by Tom Curless about 15 years ago. The Star Engineering Co. is doing the remodeling, installing all new spouting, and a fast handling leg with 9x7-inch V buckets that will handle 2,500 bus. per hour. The leg is being driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

Goff, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co.'s new elevator under construction by Ernest Eng. Co. will be a 15,000-bu. studded steel clad house with shed driveway. It will be equipped with a 2,500-bu. leg, rope driven from a Fairbanks, Morse oil power unit; 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Western Sheller with special screw conveyor feed; Western Cleaner, and a Kewanee Overhead Air Lift.

Spring (Anthony p. o.), Kan.—The Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. is just completing a new studded, iron-clad elevator on the Santa Fe. The elevator has five bins, one leg with 9x6 inch Calumet Cups, and 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse fully enclosed Motor, operating thru a gear reduction. In the driveway is a Kewanee Pneumatic Truck Lift, a grate and a single pit, to serve the 2,500-bu. per hour leg. A Richardson Automatic Scale weighs outbound grain and a 15-ton 34x9-ft. deck truck scale weighs incoming grain. The elevator is being built by the Star Engineering Co.

Moundridge, Kan.—Timely discovery of a fire at the Moundridge Milling Co.'s plant May 23, by a workman fumigating the mill, prevented what would have been a disastrous fire. Fumigating gas ignited from flame under the hot water tank in the basement, and a puff of dust and dirt out of the heating registers in the company's office above, seen by the workman, sent him on a quick trip to investigate. He found the basement in flames. Donning his gas mask he entered and, using the water from the shower bath faucet to extinguish the fire, confined the loss to charred timbers, burned wires and other items in the basement.

Manhattan, Kan.—Thursday, June 15, will be "Wheat Field Day" for Riley County farmers. Visiting grain men and millers will be entertained on that day at a Special Wheat Field Day when, at 2 p. m., J. C. Mohler, sec'y of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will address them and a talk will also be given by Pres. F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College. Riley County wheat plot and the Master Wheat plot, which includes 3,100 wheats from 31 Kansas counties, at Quivira Acres, College Heights Road, west of Kansas State College Campus, will be visited. The Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations in Manhattan are sponsoring a luncheon in the New Grill Room of the Warehouse Hotel at 12:15 o'clock. John H. Parker is director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n that arranged the Wheat Improvement "red letter day."

HUTCHINSON LETTER

Cliff Kelly of the Kelly Milling Co. was elected president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at the annual election June 6. Hal A. Davis was elected vice-pres.; directors chosen were P. M. Clarke, L. P. Collingwood, R. C. Davidson, A. W. Estes, J. V. Fleming, D. B. Frazee and H. C. Morton.

Hutchinson, Kan.—John Enns, president of Enns Milling Co., has returned to his office for limited duty following a recent major operation.

Hutchinson, Kan.—D. J. Croze is the new local manager of the Red Star Milling Co.'s offices which have been closed for some time. Mr. Croze succeeds the late M. A. Keith.

Koelsch Grain Co. is the new name under which J. J. Koelsch operates the Hutchinson interests formerly operated under the name of L. H. Pettit Grain Co., prior to the death of L. H. Pettit. Mr. Koelsch acquired sole ownership thru purchasing of the Pettit interest from Mrs. Alpheus Pettit, widow of the deceased. The new company operates elevators at Abbyville, Plevna, Belpre, and Elkhart, Kan.; Sturgis, Keys, and Eva, Okla., all of which are now operated under the new name.

KENTUCKY

Whitesburg, Ky.—Moore Bros. have opened a new feed store here and are stocking all kinds of stock, poultry and dairy feed.

La Center, Ky.—The Hinkle & Jones Granary, with its contents which included motors, valuable machinery and about 1,000 bus. of corn, was destroyed by fire recently.

MARYLAND

Frederick, Md.—The 1,000-bbl. mill owned by the estate of D. Wellington Dietrich, was sold at auction May 26. The mill has been idle for some time.

MICHIGAN

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Farm Bureau Supply Co. recently purchased a new Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Fenwick, Mich.—Don Wolverton is in charge of the local elevator owned by Runciman Bros. of Lowell.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Washtenau Farm Bureau recently installed a corn cracker with motor and V-rope drive.

Williamston, Mich.—The Ireland Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has been organized, to deal in grain and feed, by Ridgeley J. Ireland.

Reading, Mich.—Hugh Burnett, 69, operator of a flour mill here for 20 years, ended his life by hanging May 24. No motive was advanced for the act.

Rosebush, Mich.—The Rosebush Elevator, L. H. Moon, proprietor, has replaced its Nickle three-roll Hammer Mill Feeder with a two-roll machine of the same make.

Alma, Mich.—The A. A. Mantey Dehydrating Mill which processes alfalfa hay into a meal high in vitamin A content for poultry and cattle feed, opened its 1939 season June 1.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange has been granted permission to use part of the east side of Commercial St. for an addition to its building. The city commission refused to give the company title to the property, however.

Cassopolis, Mich.—The Peck Milling & Coal Co. recently disposed of its lumber and coal business to the Cavin interests which operate several lumber and coal yards in southwest Michigan. The Peck Milling & Coal Co. retained the milling and grain business for the present.

Saginaw, Mich.—Commissioner Elmer A. Beamer of the Dept. of Agri. announced here, recently, at a meeting of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, there would be no change in the bean growing program of the state. The Ass'n endorsed the "Michigan Days" campaign for the consumption of beans.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. recently completed alterations in its feed grinding department. New equipment includes a Nickle Single Roll Ball Bearing Hammer Mill Feeder with variable flow control and safety shear pin protection. This feeder replaces a two-roll crusher of another make. Ed Crawford is manager.

MINNESOTA

Lewisville, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. is equipping its local station with a new Atlas Elevator Belt.

Almelund, Minn.—Carl Carlson has purchased the Almelund Feed Mill from Theodore Johnson.

Karlstad, Minn.—The Karlstad Feed & Seed Co. has been established here by Noble Urdahl.

Wolverton, Minn.—Halvor Evenson, 79, retired grain dealer, died May 19 at his home here.

Browerville, Minn.—The Browerville Creamery is building an addition to be used as a feed department.

Nassau, Minn.—Monarch Elvtr. Co. has installed a Howell Auxillary Pneumatic Truck Lift at its local station.

Rogers, Minn.—Mike Borch, 73, local feed mill and elevator owner, met death recently in an automobile accident near Osseo.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is repairing its west elevator, which has been temporarily closed. W. J. Green is the manager.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Slipping of V-belts is given as the cause of a small loss to the elevator owned by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. on May 18.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n will build an addition to its local elevator. K. M. Brandt is manager of the elevator.

Storden, Minn.—Gus Bakke, who recently resigned as manager of the Hayfield (Minn.) Elevator, is manager of the local feed grinding and mixing plant.

Lake Park, Minn.—H. S. Pederson has resigned his position as manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, effective June 15. Martin Hviding, formerly of Detroit Lakes, will succeed him.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Twenty-five Year Club of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n held its annual picnic outing here Sunday, June 11, in connection with a meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n.

The Atkinson Mfg. Co. will build a 500,000 bus. addition to its grain storage at Minneapolis. The building will be of concrete and a turning leg will be installed. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lewis A. Walling, 63, floor man for McCarthy Bros. Co. for the last 15 years, and connected with the grain business at Minneapolis for a great many years, died Apr. 29 at the Glen Lake Sanitarium.

Dunnell, Minn.—Carl Anderson, who has been employed by the Farmers Elevator Co. of Lamberton for three years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, taking over his duties about June 15.

Hayfield, Minn.—Gus Bakke, who has managed the Hayfield Elevator for the past two years, has resigned his position and has moved to Storden, Minn. Leonard Fossum has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Negotiations are under way for the reopening of the Sleepy Eye Flour Mill. An Illinois milling concern is reported to be interested in leasing or buying the local milling property now owned by the Kansas City Milling Corp.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. Harry Staddon, formerly local wheat buyer for the northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., who has been in the Glen Lake tuberculosis sanitarium near here for the past year, is rapidly regaining his health and seems to be on the road to complete recovery.

Wabasso, Minn.—The Brey-Mahal Elevator is adding an addition on the south side of its grain bins to house a feed grinding mill, a huller and a feed mixer. The addition is of frame construction, 38x16 ft. and 18 ft. high, to be covered with a metal outside facing. Nels Zeren is doing the work.

Fisher, Minn.—Included in the machinery to be installed at the new plant of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., will be two lines of screw conveyor and two master gear motors; the two Clow-Winter direct connected geared Head Drives with Howell Head Pulleys, will be operated by two 10-h.p. motors.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—About 50 Red Lake County farmers have taken preliminary steps to organize the Red Lake Falls Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n to establish a farmers' elevator here. Archie Marcott served as temporary chairman. A com'te consisting of Henry Hallstrom, John Hanson, William Cassavant, Jos. F. Skala, Leo Knott, Ernest Seeger, Ferren Derosier, Erdman Schultz and Omer Houle was named to sign up stock memberships in the new organization.

Tenny, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed Calumet Cups in its local elevator.

Mankato, Minn.—Hosea R. Harmer was elected president of the Hubbard Milling Co. recently, and Percy L. Kimbell was chosen vice-pres. and general manager, to fill vacancies made by the recent deaths of George M. Palmer and Frank Browder. Harry W. Kelly was elected sec'y and J. S. Connell, treas.

MISSOURI

Dearborn, Mo.—A Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift is being installed in the elevator of the Edgerton Milling Co.

Clarence, Mo.—The Clarence Grain Co. is installing a 30-ton 9x34-ft. scale with weightograph, just north of the present scale. A new office building, 16x30 ft., is being built just north of the new scale.—P. J. P.

Salem, Mo.—The Lebanon Produce Co. has leased the Hughes Supply Co. mill and will operate it as the Lebanon Produce Co. The firm manufactures poultry and dairy feeds. Francis Allison is the manager.

Brunswick, Mo.—Fred Stipp, of Carrollton, is new manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, purchased recently from the Brunswick Feed & Elvtr. Co. as previously reported in the Journal.—P. J. P.

Bernie, Mo.—Bernie Grain Co. recently purchased a No. 15½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive. A new storage room 70 ft. in length has been added to its building. Vernon Jordan is manager.

Andover, Mo.—The elevator owned by the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Co. was sold at public auction May 27 to T. J. Smith, high bidder, at \$675. Smith sold the machinery and equipment to a firm in St. Joseph, Mo., and expects to tear down the building.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. of Emma, Mo., has purchased the 50,000-bu. concrete elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The new owners will operate the local plant during the coming grain season for storage purposes, after which more extensive operations are contemplated. E. C. John will continue his feed business, now conducted from the elevator warehouse.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A one day convention of Northeastern Kansas and Northwestern Missouri grain and feed dealers will be held here on June 15. The forenoon will be passed in grain grading demonstrations on the trading floor of the Exchange, followed by a trip on a special train thru the switch yards to the various mills and terminal elevators where latest type elevator equipment will be seen in action. A dinner in the Moila Club and a night baseball game will close the convention.

Hamilton, Mo.—The east fronts of the buildings occupied by the Farmers Produce & Grain Co. have been painted; a door has been cut in the north side of the store room allowing trucks to load and unload from the inside driveway. A lift has been installed to carry stock to the second floor, thus adding additional store room.

Joplin, Mo.—Marco Mill's plant, undergoing extensive remodeling since purchased by Wood W. Marshall, well known grain man of Kansas City, is expected to be ready for operation by the middle of June. The plant was formerly operated by the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co. Mr. Marshall has sold his home in Kansas City and will reside here.

St. Charles, Mo.—The Wulff Milling Co. of New Melle and St. Charles has moved its headquarters to this city. S. W. Wulff, pres., has purchased the building formerly owned by the Home Milling Co., and the machinery formerly used at the New Melle mill has been moved here. The company manufactures flour and commercial feeds.

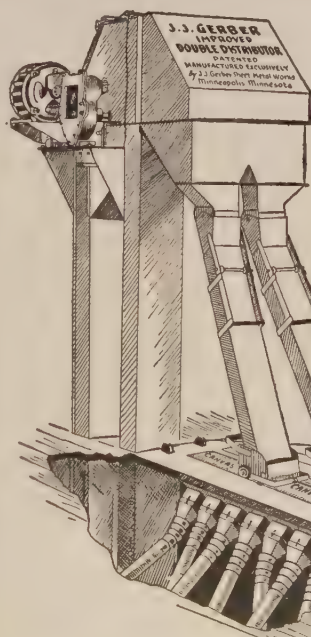
Rockville, Mo.—Everett L. Midkiff, owner and operator of the Farmers Elevator here, has purchased the South Side Elevator from N. J. Willems, which the latter gentleman has owned and operated for the last several years. Mr. Midkiff will add the property to his present holdings and operate it in conjunction with his present business.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—W. C. Perry has been selected as field sec'y to cover all territory north of the Missouri River. Dick Meinershagen will cover the territory south of the Missouri River, and if these young men call on members they are urged to give them a "glad hand" as they are out for the interest of the industry. New members recently enrolled by the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n include Chariton County Milling Co., Salisbury; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Clinton; Lock Bros. Milling Co., Loose Creek; Westphalia Milling Co., Westphalia.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Perry B. Harper, 87, a retired grain dealer, and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1907, died May 17. He was formerly connected with the Harper-Menefee Grain Co. and the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote June 19 on an amendment to the rules re-establishing the call rule fixing bids on grain to arrive at certain prices as posted. Any bidder with an unwithdrawn bid must pay ¼c higher price, for an amount up to 5,000 bus. to any other member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. In other words, bids to the country must be ¼c lower, to cover the cost of handling and financing the grain in the Kansas City market.



1939 Model Improved Gerber Double Distributor

With this device both legs can be used to elevate grain into a single bin or car at the same time, or the individual legs can be operated as separate units. It eliminates a complete set of spouts from the distributor to the bins. Simple and practical . . . its value is appreciated at a glance. Different from kindred distributing systems on the market, it operates horizontally out from the elevator's legs, occupying a narrow space in the cupola, and the telescoping spouts are easily placed in position from the work floor with a single movement of a windlass, which also gives the bin position. It is manufactured complete with all necessary operating equipment for any desired elevating capacity.

Also made for single, triple and four stands of elevator legs.

Write for Catalog H-1

J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works

Minneapolis, . . . Minn.

E. F. Emmons, vice-pres. of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. and president of the Kansas City Board of Trade last year, has transferred his membership in the Exchange to J. L. Young of the same firm. Mr. Emmons has been in ill health the last several months, and his intentions are to take a long rest.

Officers of the Kansas City chapter of the Grain Elevator Supts. for the ensuing year are: William Camp, Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., pres.; James Kier, Standard Milling Co., vice-pres.; William Degan, Continental Grain Co., second vice-pres., and Claude Darby, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., sec'y-treas. Their terms run for one year.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade May 31 defeated an amendment to an exchange rule which would waive the regular $\frac{1}{2}$ c a bu. commission charge on grain shipped here direct for storage and grain shipped here and later stored for shipper's account, providing it is government owned. The vote was 82 against to 27 for. The government will be forced to pay this regular charge the same as the independent grain dealers or increase the personnel of its various agencies to perform this service. The latter the government threatened to do unless the commission was waived.

The Ralston Purina Checkerboard elevator, supervised by William H. Kamp, president of the Kansas City chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, was one of two local grain elevators to receive recognition for the safe operation of the plant from the Society of Grain Elevator Supts.; the Uhlmann Grain Co. received the other award. T. C. Manning, president of the National Society, is superintendent of the latter house, which received a silver cup for a safety record in 1938. The Ralston elevator received two cups, one gold, one silver, on the basis of man-hours worked without loss of time due to an accident for the year 1938-'39. The large silver loving cup must be won three times in succession by the same elevator before becoming a permanent award.

Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, has leased the Kansas City grain elevator of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway, subject to approval of trustees of the road and by the federal court. The elevator, with a capacity of 2,852,000 bus., has been leased to the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., which has given notice of intention to give it up on Aug. 1.—P. J. P.—Acquisition of the Milwaukee elevator would bring the elevator space of the Cargill concern here to 5,400,000 bus. as it already operates Missouri Pacific elevator "B" with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bus. capacity. W. Dart Smith is the local manager of Cargill, Inc., which is represented here also by James Ringwald and has a third board of trade membership in the name of Julius Hendel, Minneapolis, vice-pres. of the company.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported damages sustained from high winds May 18.

NEBRASKA

Venango, Neb.—The Reimer-Smith Grain Co. is building an addition to its local elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—The Weber Mill & Elvtr. Co. will build a new foundation at its plant here.

Harbine, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed new Atlas Belting and Calumet Cups.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Crib. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



Sutton, Neb.—The Sutton Co-operative Grain & Stock Co. has amended its articles of incorporation.

Plainview, Neb.—The McHenry Mill owned by T. J. McHenry was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Friend, Neb.—The elevator near the depot formerly known as "Burke's" has been opened by the Friend Elvtr. Co.

Cozad, Neb.—A fire in the meal storage compartment at the Noel Cover alfalfa mill May 29 damaged many tons of meal.

Lexington, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. started its dehydrating operations May 18. Bert Wilson is local manager.

Wymore, Neb.—The Norris Grain Co. has installed a Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift in the plant recently leased from Glen Mitchell.

Silver Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. on May 20 was reorganized as a co-operative and will function as the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Plainview, Neb.—The elevator buildings, equipment and stock owned by T. J. McHenry were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on June 1.

Belvidere, Neb.—The L. F. House Grain Co. is installing a Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift. It will have a hoisting speed of five ft. in 14 seconds.

York, Neb.—The industrial com'te of the Chamber of Commerce is looking for a soybean processing plant and an alfalfa dehydrating plant to locate here.

Rockford, Neb.—A. L. Burroughs, local grain dealer, has been appointed a member of the county board of supervisors to fill the vacancy of J. A. Thom, resigned.

Superior, Neb.—A joint meeting of Kansas and Nebraska grain dealers was held here the evening of June 12. The meeting started with a dinner at the Nebraska Hotel.

Friend, Neb.—Will Rains, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator at Beatrice, is now with the Christopher Grain Co. in the latter's local elevator, purchased recently from Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—Rates for storage of grain for public grain warehouses for the year beginning next July 1 were endorsed by the railway commission May 29, a thirtieth of one cent per bu. per day. The minimum fee for registration of warehouse receipts will remain unchanged, 25c and 50c.

Hay Springs, Neb.—A Co-operative Grain Co. has been organized here thru the efforts of the Farmers West Central Grain Co. of Omaha and the FSA. Directors are J. H. Andersen, Raymond Alcorn, Lloyd Phillips, John Larson and M. T. Heesacker. Raymond Alcorn was named president.

Bladen, Neb.—The former Farmers Elevator is being repaired and will be operated under the name Farmers Elvtr. Co., with Harold Boom as manager. A new steel roof covers the structure, and new equipment added includes an air-lift dump and loading equipment; the bins have been repaired.

A number of west Nebraska Counties have been placed under a permanent quarantine on hay because of alfalfa weevil. Those counties affected include Banner, Kimball, Sioux and parts of Box, Butte, Dawes and Scotts Bluff. Transportation of hay from the infested areas is prohibited.

Tecumseh, Neb.—C. W. Gieser, proprietor of the Tecumseh Rendering Plant who is erecting a new feed and soybean processing plant at Tecumseh, advises the Journals that at present he is manufacturing tankage and meat scraps only, but expects to handle other feeds after he gets into the processing of soybeans.

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will operate the former Farmers Elevator here following repairs to the plant now being made by Eck Olsen. A new steel roof is being put on; a new air-lift dump is being installed; new loading equipment added and the bins are being repaired. Harold Boom will be manager of the elevator.

Grand Island, Neb.—L. S. Herron and M. L. Robb, both of Omaha, headlined the speaking program at the one day convention of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Federation of Nebraska May 24. Walter Burgess, Columbus, president of the state organization, presided. William D. Spicknail, Spencer, is sec'y of the organization.

Blue Hill, Neb.—I. R. Andrews, manager of the "East" elevator, is preparing the "West" elevator for opening also. He will have both of these plants under his supervision during the coming season, with assistants in both elevators.

Lincoln, Neb.—The elevator formerly operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., located at Sixth and G. Sts., and now vacant, was threatened by fire when a blaze originating on the second floor of the old office building a few feet south of the elevator, burned through the roof late May 16. Transients are believed to have started the fire.

Dawson, Neb.—Prominent grain officials met June 12 at the Curtis Hill farm on Highway 75 to discuss the growing wheat and the possibilities of improving it from the angle of the commercial buyers. The meeting was moved up from its original date, June 19, because of the rapidly ripening wheat. Among those present were A. G. Ellick, Omaha, pres. of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n; J. L. Welsh, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange; Harry E. Dickinson, chairman of the agricultural com'te of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce; Harry Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and K. S. Quisenberry, agronomist from the college of agriculture.

NEW ENGLAND

Wolfeboro, N. H.—Joseph I. Melanson has sold the Wolfeboro grain business to the Wirthmore retail stores. Howard R. Cole of Salem Depot, N. H., is the new manager. The store will be operated under the name of Wolfeboro Grain Co.

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken, N. J.—The Jensen & Mitchell, Inc., plant has been sold to John Campanella who is remodeling it into a feed and flour distributing warehouse.

Boonton, N. J.—Naphole, Inc., manufacturer of fortified cod liver oil, will spend approximately \$100,000 on an expansion program at its local plant. Additional storage tanks will be added and new processing equipment installed.

Edgewater, N. J.—W. B. Hardcastle, 64, manager of the Spencer-Kellogg plants in Minneapolis, Minn., and Edgewater during the past 10 years, died here May 31. Mr. Hardcastle also was a former manager of the American Linseed Co., of St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MEXICO

Farmington, N. M.—E. A. Taylor of the General Supply Co. recently purchased new feed mixing machinery for his local plant.

Gallup, N. M.—The Navajo Council has applied for a loan from the Federal Government for funds with which to build a flour mill.

NEW YORK

Van Etten, N. Y.—C. E. Bruce has purchased the feed mill formerly operated here by the Tioga Mills, Inc., Waverly.

Canisteo, N. Y.—George Day and Niel King are now associated in the operation of the Wilkins Mill which Mr. Day recently purchased.

Sandy Creek, N. Y.—Glenn Billings has bought a feed mill from the O'Brien estate and is now in business for himself. For twenty years he was a salesman for Moses Bros. Co., Eaton.

We'll Ship "TODAY"!

Leg Belts, Cups, Bolts, Loading Spouts,
Reliners, Boots, Distributors, Sprockets,
Chain, Rope

ANYTHING ELSE YOU NEED---TRY US



YORK FOUNDRY
YORK, NEBR.
ELEVATOR REPAIRS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Cooperstown, N. Y.—Waldo Benjamin has succeeded his father, who died recently, as manager of the Elmore Milling Co.'s local branch.

Pittsford, N. Y.—Victor Flour Mills Co. has let a contract to A. Clemens Const. Co. for the erection of a 100,000-bu. grain storage elevator with necessary handling equipment.

Springville, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. has installed new grinding, mixing and grain handling equipment in the local plant it recently purchased from the Bliss Milling Co.

Johnstown, N. Y.—Frederick G. Troutwine has been appointed manager of the local feed and flour plant recently purchased by the Arthur Hill Co., Amsterdam, from John L. Bowers.

Middleport, N. Y.—Alfred T. Long, associated in the hay and grain firm of Alfred T. Long, Inc., with headquarters at Brooklyn, has purchased the Middleport Milling Co. plant, which he may alter to handle semolina products. The mill has an annual capacity of 60,000 bbls.

BUFFALO LETTER

Frank A. Dirnberger, Washburn Crosby Co., has been elected to membership in the Buffalo Corn Exchange, succeeding Howard P. Mitchell, who has been transferred to the Chicago office of General Mills, Inc.

Mann Bros. Co., Buffalo, linseed crushing and refining plant, is being liquidated by Consolidated Products Co. The Buffalo firm is one of the oldest in the linseed oil business. It was shut down in March, 1937.—G. E. T.

The newly-incorporated Verity Mills, Inc., Buffalo, has purchased a tract of land and buildings where it will operate an animal feed mill. William C. Affeld, vice pres., announced. Remodeling work will start at once, with new equipment, this will cost about \$35,000. A. H. Kellogg, a director of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., is president of the new company. Mr. Affeld was with Albert Dickinson & Co., Chicago, for 26 years, part of the time as manager of the company's Minneapolis plant.—G. E. T. A. H. Kellogg Clark, a director of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., is president of Verity Mills, Inc.

Cargill, Inc., has purchased from the Eastern Grain Elevator Corp. the 1,600,000-bu. electric elevator along Buffalo River. Arthur C. Brown, Cargill's Buffalo manager, said the elevator will be used in the company's regular merchandising operations. This is the third elevator to be purchased by Cargill in Buffalo in the last few years. Less than a month ago it purchased the 3,700,000-bu. Superior Elevator from the Superior Elevator & Forwarding Corp., taking possession June 1. The latest acquisition will give Cargill ownership of elevators in Buffalo having a total capacity of 7,800,000 bus. The Superior Grain Corp. has leased the 2,000,000 bu. Canadian Pool Elevator, owned by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd. and which has been operated in recent years by Cargill, Inc., whose lease was surrendered June 1. At the same time the Superior Corp. announced that the Connecting Terminal Elevator here will be reopened in the fall after a long shutdown. Thomas C. O'Brien, vice pres. of the Superior Grain Corp. will manage the Connecting Terminal when it reopens. Mr. O'Brien has managed the Superior, Dakota & Eastern elevators.—G. E. T.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Leo Eisemann and Leslie Thomas have been elected to regular membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

The New York Produce Exchange Golf Club held its annual tournament May 18 at the Plainfield Golf Club, with about 50 participants. J. N. Claybrook, New York representative for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., won highest honor.

James J. O'Donohoe of O'Donohoe, Quain & Co., was elected president of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election held June 5. Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector, was re-elected vice pres., and Clifford B. Merritt was re-elected treas. Charles B. Crofton of Louis Dreyfus & Co. was elected a member of the board of directors, to serve for two years. Harold L. Bache, Moses Cohen, Axel Hansen, William H. Hine, Carl M. Loeb and Henry K. Moore were re-elected to serve on the board for two years. Mr. O'Donohoe joined the Exchange on Mar. 4, 1915. He became a member of the grain com'te of the Exchange in June, 1925, and assumed chairmanship of this com'te on July 23, 1930, serving in that capacity until June, 1932. He served on the board of managers from 1927 to 1931.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hoople, N. D.—Olaf Lein of Kempton has been transferred here by his company to manage an elevator.

St. Joe, N. D.—The St. Joe Cooperative Elevator Co. recently installed new Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups at its local elevator.

Taylor, N. D.—A truck without brakes went thru the wall of the driveway at the Russell Miller Milling Co. elevator on May 16. Property damage was small.

Davenport, N. D.—A vacant frame residence and weighing station owned by the Monarch Elevator Co., of which Frank Bell is local manager, were destroyed by fire recently.

Hoople, N. D.—Olaf Lien has been transferred by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. from its Kempton elevator to manage its local plant. A new boot pan has been installed and general repairing done at the plant.

Abercrombie, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$10,000; to do a general elevator business. Incorporators: John Loff, Arthur Schneider, E. G. Ottis, J. S. Herrick, all of Abercrombie, and Andrew Myron, of Wahpeton.

Several North Dakota elevators reported damages sustained in May because of high winds. Among them were Ambrose Farmers Elevator Co., Ambrose; Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. of Blaisdell, Blaisdell; Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Dodge; Southam Elevator Co., Southam, N. D.

Roseville (Portland p. o.), N. D.—The double elevator owned by Cargill, Inc., recently was destroyed by fire which followed when lightning struck the building during a recent electrical storm. About 13,000 bus. of grain were burned. Clarence Erickson is local manager of the business.

Dickinson, N. D.—Grain grading schools will be held the week of June 19 here and at Mandan and Lisbon. The schools at Dickinson and Mandan will deal with wheat, while at Lisbon barley will be the chief subject. One day of each meeting will be for county agents and one day for elevator men.

Langdon, N. D.—An extensive improvement program started recently at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.'s local elevator, where W. J. LaTourrette is manager, including installation of new elevating machinery with overhead drive capable of handling 4,000 bus. per hour; lengthening and widening of the driveway and plans to enclose the pit.

Dickinson, N. D.—Grain schools will be held here June 19-20; at Mandan, June 21-22, and at Lisbon, June 23-24, under the supervision of W. J. Leary, agronomist, arranged by the North Dakota Agricultural College extension service. Co-operating in the programs are the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Federal Grain Supervisory Office of Minneapolis. Varieties, grain grades, market quality and diseases are some of the grain problems that will be taken up. Each school is arranged in sections; the first day will be for farmers and county extension agents, the second day for elevator men. The schools will consist of both laboratory work and discussions.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Mill & Elevator has been authorized by the industrial commission to sell surplus electric power to the Red River Electric Co-operative, not to exceed 70,000 kilowatts monthly. L. B. Dennison, Philadelphia flour manager, has succeeded W. H. Sutherland as sales manager for the State Mill & Elevator.

Bowbells, N. D.—The newly organized Bowbells Co-operative Elevator Ass'n has purchased the old King Grain Co. elevator and is remodeling it, to have it in readiness for operation at harvest time. Directors of the new company are R. A. Owings, pres.; Floyd Bryan, vice-pres.; William Burgerelt, Fred Hanson and G. K. Melby. Palmer Christiansen is sec'y-treas.

Flasher, N. D.—Work has started on the improvements being made here by the Hogenson Const. Co. for the Farmers Union Elevator Co. Equipment is being supplied by R. R. Howell Co., and includes two direct connected geared head drives with Fairbanks-Morse motors, a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift, and Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

OHIO

Mt. Blanchard, O.—The Mt. Blanchard Elevator Co. has installed a new corn sheller.

Troy, O.—The new 200,000-bu. grain storage elevator for Altmans Mills is practically completed. A. Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Sons have let the contract for a 50,000-bu. storage addition to their 350,000-bu. plant to A. Clemans Const. Co.

Mortimer, O.—North Baltimore Grain Ass'n. bought an Ajax Hammer-Mill and a Eureka Receiving Separator from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ostrander, O.—The Ostrander Farmers Exchange Co. recently purchased an Ajax Hammermill and magnetic separator from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Covington, O.—S. J. Rudy & Sons will erect a 125,000-bu. grain storage elevator, and have let the contract for the elevator and equipment to A. Clemans Const. Co.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—Altman's Mills will add a 200,000-bu. grain storage unit to its plant, the addition to be completed by July 1, according to R. S. Altman, owner.

Bucyrus, O.—The E. G. Reid grain elevator, operated by Mr. Reid for more than fifty years before his retirement from business a few months ago because of ill health, is being taken down.

High winds in May damaged the following Ohio plants: A. Deeds & Sons, Lancaster; Shepard Grain Co., Thackeray; Henderson & Jones, West Milton; Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n, Dunbridge, O.

Toledo, O.—Clare B. Tefft, manager of the Transportation & Foreign Trade Dept. of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, has taken charge of the traffic department of the Toledo Board of Trade, effective June 1. Mr. Tefft assumes the duties that were formerly taken care of by Mr. John A. Forshey, who was chairman of the Transportation Com'te of the Toledo Board of Trade for ten years, and who recently resigned.

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OKLAHOMA

Kingsway (Fremont p. o.), O.—William Rafferty is new manager of the Peoples Elevtr. & Supply Co.'s local elevator, replacing John Brubaker. Mr. Rafferty has been with the company for the last four years.

Wauseon, O.—The A. L. Kolb Feed Mill has purchased new equipment, including Ajax Hammermill, magnetic separator, scalper, sheller, drag, Kwik-mixer and several drives, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Cincinnati, O.—Concrete work on the bins of the new million bushel elevator of Early & Daniel Co. has been completed. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. report that working house will be finished and machinery installed by July 1.

Holgate, O.—Holgate Grain & Supply Ass'n recently purchased new equipment, including the following: Ajax Hammermill, sheller, 1½-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer with motor and drive, scalping reel, and numerous drives with motors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Fremont, O.—W. J. Meyer of Vickery has been named manager of the Peoples Elevtr. & Supply Co.'s local elevator, succeeding B. J. Burkett. Mr. Meyer had been 20 years with the Erlin Elevtr. & Supply Co. at Vickery and four years at the company's Erlin elevator. The retail store on North Arch St. will be discontinued and its stock transferred to the elevator.

New Vienna, O.—The Clinton County Farm Buro is constructing a grain elevator here, of 5,500-bus. capacity, to be completed by July 1. Metal covered, the elevator will be equipped with modern machinery and equipment, including cleaner, scales and dumping pits. E. C. LaMar has the contract. The elevator is being built near the company's warehouse and, with its completion, will give the Buro four elevators in this county, the others being in Wilmington, Lees Creek and Sabina. Wayne Shidaker is the Farm Buro manager.

Columbus, O.—The Man Lift Bill has been passed by the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives and awaits the governor's signature. This bill eliminates both the hand-powered and electric manlift, as well as freight elevators of less than 1,500 lb. capacity and moving less than 50 ft. per minute, from the control of the State Industrial Com'te. While there are one or two safety requirements, such as screen around manlift openings in the floor, the other regulations demanded last year have been eliminated. In other words manlifts can be used the same as in the past without putting on all of the safety devices demanded by the inspectors.

Huron, O.—The Eastern States Milling Corp., feed co-operative of Buffalo, N. Y., is reported planning the erection of a new mill in Huron. Buffalo officials of the company said plans are still indefinite, but admitted that consideration is being given to the undertaking.—G. E. T.—Quentin Reynolds, general manager of Eastern States Farmers Exchange Operators Milling Co., discussing the reported plans for erection of the grain storage elevator at Huron, said, June 3, at Boston, the company "has purchased property at Huron as an anchor to the windward in case future growth of business required a feed station there." He added the company has no plans for any such development of the property at present.

Toledo, O.—Harold Anderson is preparing plans for a marine unit to be constructed at the site of the old Wabash elevators on the west bank of the river, about a mile upstream from Fassett St. bridge. Mr. Anderson has the railroad water front property under lease. The new unit will tie in with his Maumee elevator. The latter elevator is now under lease to the Continental Grain Co. until July 1, 1940. It is probable that the new development will be scheduled for completion about that time. Mr. Anderson will thus be enabled to move his grain in and out of Toledo by water. Switching charges between the waterfront and the Maumee elevator are low and involve only the single railroad movement. One of the tentative plans calls for construction of unloading and loading facilities, storage for about 50,000 bus., scales and other equipment, with a view to operate only as a facility for the larger elevator at Maumee. The other plan involves a 300,000-bu. elevator at the waterfront. Soundings are now being made along the dock area and arrangements completed for further dredging this summer. The water at that point is deep enough to accommodate large lake vessels, and a turning basin has been provided at the upper end of the Maumee channel.

Hoven, Okla.—The Charles Mack Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Hillsdale, Okla.—Leslie Smith of Coldwater, Kan., is new manager of the Hillsdale Equity Exchange.

Werning (Clinton p.o.), Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has purchased the local elevator from P. G. Newkirk.

Kingfisher, Okla.—A Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift is being installed in the Kingfisher Co-operative Co.'s elevator.

Waynoka, Okla.—F. L. Hutchison recently improved his equipment by the addition of a Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Lift.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A Bender Electric Truck Lift with a 3-h.p. motor has been installed in the Crowe Mill & Feed Co.'s elevator.

Hennessey, Okla.—"Babe" Jones has been employed as elevator man by the Farmers Elevtr. & Co-operative Ass'n at its local elevator, assisting E. A. Kee, manager.

Woodward, Okla.—Elmer Outhier has taken up his new duties at the local elevator of the Feuguay Grain Co., transferred here from Beaver, Okla.

Calumet, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 20-ton 34-ft. truck scale. To permit installation, the office building was moved further east.

Manchester, Okla.—C. C. Lambke is new manager of the State Line Grain Co. elevator. The company recently adopted a new set of by-laws and applied for a new charter.

Aline, Okla.—E. F. Stewart, Rock Island agent, stated there will be an elevator located on the company's local trackage, opened for business in time to take care of this year's wheat crop.

Hough, Okla.—Craig Grain Co. has opened its Hough elevator for the first time in five years, heralding the return of satisfactory crops of wheat. C. E. Bain is local agent for the company.

Tipton, Okla.—The Robinson Elevator closed May 31 because of the short wheat crop prospects. Lawrence Kohn, manager, left for the West, but announced he had no definite plans for the future.

Manchester, Okla.—A siding is being laid at the Spring township high school, three miles north, to accommodate a farmer owned grain elevator that is to be built to take care of the coming wheat crop.

Perry, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is rushing to completion its 90,000-bu. elevator at the old Perry Mill site. Paul Oliver is manager of the business. The structure is for storage purposes only at present.

Nash, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. opened its local elevator June 1. Lee Shorter is the manager. It is reported that, business justifying the move, the company plans to build an elevator here before next year's harvest.

Salt Springs (Freedom p. o.), Okla.—The Salt Springs Elevator has been taken over and merged with the Co-operative Trading Co. of Freedom and will be operated by that company. C. J. Duggan is manager of the Co-operative Co.

Numa, Okla.—The Numa elevator of the Wheat Growers Ass'n, which for the last two years has been operated under lease by the Deer Creek Elevtr. Co. of Blackwell, headed by Fred Martin, has been purchased by the latter company.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Leonard Adair Morton of Wichita, Kan., has taken over the management of the Farmers Co-operative elevator here, under lease. Mr. Morton has employed Bob Hammonds as manager. Hammonds has been with the elevator for many years.

Vinita, Okla.—A district meeting of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here June 10. The Ass'n has finished a series of district meetings, taking in the western part of the state, held at Hobart, Clinton, Woodward, Alva, Watonga and Blackwell.

Butler, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Gin Co., managed by J. E. Grigsby, is building a grain elevator on the company gin property primarily for the purpose of loading the wheat of its members into cars. The building will be 12x36 ft. and 40 ft. high, with a 2,000-bu. capacity, so constructed that it can be enlarged conveniently. It will be equipped with an electric overhead dump.

Okarche, Okla.—Frank Gorman, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, was severely injured in an auto accident when returning to his home Saturday night, May 20. He was taken to the hospital in Kingfisher to recover from injuries that included several broken ribs.

Mooreland, Okla.—A new 15-ton truck scale with 34x9-ft. deck, and a Weightograph attached to the beam, is being installed at the office of the Farmers Co-operative Trading Co., which operates three elevators here under the management of Charles E. Ludden. The old 10-ton scale is being moved to the company's west elevator for emergency.

Clinton, Okla.—The Clinton Grain Co.'s 3,000-bu. frame elevator under construction here has two bins; a single receiving pit; an Ehrsam Overhead Truck Lift; one leg driven by a 7½ G. E. Motor thru an Ehrsam Head Drive, and carrying 11x5 inch Calumet Cups to elevate 3,000 bus. per hr., and a five-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Grain received is weighed over a 20-ton Fairbanks type Registering Truck Scale with 9x34-ft. concrete deck.

Enid, Okla.—Frank Prouty, our sec'y for the past 35 years, has been released from his duties for one year on account of his poor health, and the writer has been appointed acting sec'y for that period. Surely one who has borne the brunt of this sec'y's job for 35 years deserves all the kind words spoken everywhere in behalf of Frank. He has made a grand sec'y for this organization.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y pro tem, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Cordell, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator of Cordell has been chartered with \$10,000 capital stock by Dave Sims, Eldorado, Robert D. Varjum, A. S. Caldwell, Shawnee. The new organization has taken over the farmers elevator here which has been operated under lease by Adair-Morton Grain Co. for the last year or more. O. E. Bud Bowman, manager of the old farmers elevator company and manager under the Adair-Morton lease, continues in that capacity for the new organization.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. is remodeling its grain elevator. The capacity of the plant has been increased from 65,000 bus. to 90,000 bus.; the bins have been lowered to the ground floor level. The handling speed in the elevator has been increased also. This summer another warehouse will be built just south of the present one and latest type feed grinding and mixing machinery will be installed there. Custom grinding will be done. Glenn Johnston is manager of the plant.

Hammon, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co.'s elevator here was totally destroyed by fire the night of May 23, the fire being transmitted from a burning feed grinding plant nearby. Within 48 hours after the blaze, and while the ruins were still smoking, a new elevator was under construction. The new elevator, with capacity for about 5,000 bus., follows the Kimbell style of country elevator construction, consisting of a deep pit, a 3,000-bu. leg, a Richardson Automatic Scale, and two big bins. The company is doing its own building. H. M. Cope is manager of the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Winona, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elevtr. Co. has started construction of a 110,000-bu. storage elevator here.

Sprague, Wash.—John Wiltzins is building a 15,000 to 20,000-bu. elevator at his ranch 15 miles south of Sprague.

Joel (Moscoe p. o.), Ida.—A Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift is being installed in the new Grain Growers elevator here.

Drummond, Ida.—We will add 8,000 bus. capacity to our elevator, built last year.—L.J. Niendorf, of L. J. Niendorf Merc. Co.

Portland, Ore.—A large hay barn owned by Finch & Weisel, local elevator operators, was destroyed by fire the night of May 27.

Fairfield, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills Co. has started construction of a 75,000-bu. elevator here. W. J. Morrill is the contractor.

Odessa, Wash.—Centennial Flouring Mills' new 75,000-bu. bulk storage elevator is being rushed to completion here. Con Eckhart has the contract.

Hartline, Wash.—An addition is being made to the Centennial Flouring Mills' grain storage facilities here, to increase the capacity 40,000 bus. to a total of 70,000 bus.

Lewiston, Ida.—The board of directors of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual pre-convention meeting on Thurs. evening, June 15, at 6 o'clock, preceding the convention to be held here June 16.

Portland, Ore.—Members of the Portland Merchants Exchange held a golf tournament June 6, for members only, at the Portland Golf Club. Appropriate prizes were awarded and dinner followed at 7 p. m.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers are building another wheat warehouse at Port Kelly on the Columbia River. Wheat will be shipped from there by the Tidewater Transportation Co.

Culdesac, Ida.—The new elevator of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has been completed and is now ready for use, J. W. Shepard, mgr., announced May 27. The elevator has a capacity of 190,000 bus., is 93 ft. high, including the cupola; is 48 ft. wide and 160 ft. long.

Sprague, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills is building a 75,000-bu. elevator here in connection with the company's present warehouse. This will increase its storage capacity here to 150,000 bus. W. J. Morrill has the contract.

Douglas, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills is modernizing its present warehouse and increasing its capacity here to 110,000 bus. Frank Day is the contractor. The company has installed a Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift, new Atlas Belting and Calumet Cups.

Sprague, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., is converting the Kerr-Gifford warehouse which it purchased recently, into a 100,000-bu. elevator. It will have 44 separate bins; a conveyor will run the full length beneath the building for incoming grain, with a conveyor at the top for distribution of grain into the bins. Andy Whitman is in charge of construction.

Helix, Ore.—We are opening up the old mill and will operate as the Helix Milling Co. We bought the plant which consists of a feed mill and a 400-bbl. flour mill, last February, and will operate the feed mill at this time, and the flour mill at a later date. This flour mill is in the center of one of the best soft White wheat belts in the country.—Brogoitti Elevator, S. E. Brogoitti, owner.

Palouse, Wash.—The Palouse Grain Co. has been organized by H. F. Kirk and Jack H. Roberts, both of Spokane, to conduct a general grain buying and warehousing business throughout the Palouse district. Offices were opened here June 1, in the Welch building. The firm has under construction a 75,000-bu. elevator at Tillma, near Tekoa, and expects to acquire another location this year.

Davenport, Wash.—The trial of Brian Smith, for many years manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co., began the week of May 15 in the superior court. Mr. Smith is charged with appropriating some \$2,000 belonging to the company, for his own use. H. W. Ruark, Spokane stock salesman charged jointly with Mr. Smith, changed his plea to guilty and was given 15 years in the penitentiary.

Balder, Wash.—New equipment to be installed in the elevator being erected by the Rosalia Producers, Inc., includes Howell roller bearing Boots and Heads; Fairbanks-Morse power unit; rope drive from engine to cupola; Howell Duplex Safety Manlift; Calumet Cups; Howell Distributor and Spouting System, and a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift with Howell Improved Steel Grates.

LaGrande, Ore.—Victor Mason, manager of the LaGrande Grain Growers warehouse, ended his life by shooting in the basement of his office May 12. Ill health was given as the cause for the act. For many years he operated the warehouse of the Northwestern Dock & Elevator Co. which later became the warehouse of the Washtucna Grain Growers, at Washtucna, until two years ago when he went to La Crosse to manage the warehouse there, and later, became manager of the local warehouse.

Washtucna, Wash.—Washtucna Grain Growers new elevator, the first ever built here, will have a 70,000-bu. capacity and will be completed by July 10. It will be so constructed that additional storage facilities can be added easily in case of future need. The elevator will be about 36 ft. sq. and 100 ft. high. Portions of the old warehouse building will be used for storage of sacked grain. Portions of the old building have been torn away, however, to make room for the new elevator. Schauerman Bros. have the contract.

Wallula, Wash.—Construction of a 30,000-bu. elevator at Port Kelley on the Columbia River at the Thrasher bend below Wallula from which wheat will be shipped by barge to Portland is well under way by Clarence Braden of the Braden-Bell Tractor & Equipment Co. Bulk wheat from his 3,000-acre farm in that vicinity will be shipped thru the elevator. The new plant almost joins the elevator owned by the Walla Walla Grain Growers, which latter house is being increased from a 12,000-bu. to a 44,000-bu. house. The Braden elevator, like the Grain Growers' house, will be of concrete floor and base with upper structure of wood.

Lewiston, Ida.—Operations of the Lewiston Milling Co. plant, owned by the North Pacific Milling Co., have been stopped temporarily, pending negotiations with two possible purchasers, according to A. C. Lenihan, Genesee, president. The plant has been operating 40 years. Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., and 57 other co-operatives operating in the Pacific northwest own the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., which in turn owns the North Pacific Milling Co. C. P. Griffiths is acting manager. The operating company is short of capital to continue, is the explanation given for the proposed sale.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway is building an addition of 500,000 bus. capacity to its grain elevator here, operated under lease by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. The eight bins to be constructed will increase the storage capacity to 3,000,000 bus., of which 2,700,000 bus. will be bulk grain. Excavation and driving of piles has already been let in one contract to George H. Buckler, this work to be completed by the last week in June. Plans and specifications for the remainder of the structure will be ready for tendering about June 15, and bidders may obtain same by application to A. J. Witchel, Ass't Supt., S. P. & S. Railway, Portland, Ore. Bids will be closed about June 23; construction is to be completed to start handling grain in August. E. F. Carter is the designer and consulting engineer. Henry W. Collins is west coast manager for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Included in new equipment to be installed at the new 400,000-bu. grain elevator now under construction for the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. by Alloway & Georg is the following grain handling equipment: 2 receiving legs, each 6,000 bu. per hr.; 1 cleaner leg, 4,000 bu. per hr.; 1 screening leg; 1 mill leg; 1—2,000-bu. garner bin; 1—2,000-bu. hopper scale; 1—20-ton truck scale with air lift for dumping; 1 belt conveyor from 2 track sinks; 1 belt conveyor from under the 44 storage bins; grain comes on belt thru "Merchen Feeders" (this belt delivers to milling leg); 1—6,000-bu.-per-hr. conveyor from under storage for transferring and shipping out by cars; 1 belt conveyor above storage bins, equipped with tripper, and a dust

collecting system. All equipment will be anti-friction bearings and all drives will be motors and herringbone reduction units. There is also to be 1 receiving separator of 4,000 bu. per hr. capacity for cleaning before storage.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n from Dayton, Pomeroy, Lewiston, Lacrosse, Spokane and Walla Walla attended a meeting at the Marcus Whitman Hotel May 23 which was attended also by E. G. Ludwick, Portland, representing the A.A.A., and was presided over by Harry Morrison, Ass'n vice-pres., to discuss insurance regulations pertaining to the storage of wheat in warehouses. The grain dealers urge the C.C.C. change its present plan of requiring the owners of wheat warehouses to issue insured receipts for wheat stored with them in order to make the wheat eligible for loans under the A.A.A. program, and return to the plan in use formerly of having the farmer insure his own wheat. A com'te was appointed to take up this matter with the C.C.C. The reason for their opposition is the added expense, and it forces the warehouse to take an insurable interest in grain of which the warehouse is only the custodian.

PENNSYLVANIA

Freeburg, Pa.—W. D. Netiz has installed a new Sidney Vertical Mixer.

Edgeworth (Shields p. o.), Pa.—The Malone Feed Co. has been taken over by A. F. Thein.

Malvern, Pa.—John V. Nolan has installed a large cleaner he bought from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Quarryville, Pa.—Ross Rohrer has taken his two sons into partnership with him at his mill and the business will be known as Ross Rohrer & Sons.

Palmerton, Pa.—Paul Seybert, 55, manager of the Mauser Milling Co., died recently. He had been engaged in the milling business about 25 years.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph S. Keller, president of Pratt Food Co., died May 21 at his home in Merion, Pa. Mr. Keller entered the wholesale and retail hay, grain and feed business here during the early 80's, under the name of J. S. Keller & Co. A few years later he acquired the Pratt Food Co., which had been organized in 1872. He was president of the company and its subsidiaries until his death. Mr. Keller was directly responsible for much of the development and progress of the feed industry.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rosholt, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is protecting its feed mill against tramp iron damage with the installation of a Howell Perfection Feeder, Scalper and Magnetic Separator.

This Elevator Equipped with a HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER and Cooler



The McGuffey Elevator Co.
McGuffey, Ohio

They're Profit Makers
**HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.**

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TENNESSEE

Reliance, S. D.—The Derr Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by high winds on May 27.

Craven (Ipswich p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss sustained when high winds damaged its elevator May 24.

Bruce, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Bruce has been organized. Incorporators are Erwin Tofte, S. S. Workman, Roy Ullman, F. F. Baldridge and J. H. Koepke.

Watertown, S. D.—A grain grading school for country elevator managers was held here during the week of June 5. A similar meeting was held in Madison June 6 and 7.

New Effington, S. D.—The West O. & M. elevator, closed the last ten years, is being taken down, the lumber to be used for repair and construction on other company buildings.

Garretson, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative & Supply Co. has purchased the elevator, formerly owned by E. F. Baker. Mr. Baker, who has been a grain buyer here for more than 35 years, will retire.

Highmore, S. D.—The Highmore Co-operative Ass'n has been formed with capital stock of \$25,000. Directors are Richard Raske, Glen Larsen, R. Lloyd Mercer, L. R. Morford and Claude Foster, all of Highmore.

Isabel, S. D.—William F. Ehrenberg, 42, manager of the Isabel Equity Exchange elevator, died in a Mobridge hospital following an accident in the elevator May 19. In addition to his grain business Mr. Ehrenberg was district legislative representative.

Howard, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Howard has been organized, to handle grain, seed and other products used by farmers. The incorporators were Harold Frederiksen, L. P. Larsen, Theo. Nesheim, Andrew Rasmussen, George Adler, Peter Gudahl and Ernest Hauge.

Wallace, S. D.—General improvements are in progress at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant. New equipment installed included a 20-ton So-weight Motor Truck Dump Scale, a Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor; a Howell Roller Bearing Boot and a Howell Distributor.

Redfield, S. D.—The Sheldon Reese Elvtr. Co.'s new warehouse adjoining the elevator has been completed. The inside is lined with panelwood, and is arranged for daylight saving. Offices of the company are in the southeast corner of the building, and there are five large display windows facing east. The outside is covered with metal. The capacity of the new warehouse is in excess of ten carloads.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The former Jerould County Co-operative Elevator has been purchased by Jack Denhart of White, S. D., from the Brown Grain Co. of Minneapolis, and is being overhauled. Included in the remodeling program is the painting of the elevator, reconstruction of scales, enlarging of driveways. Mr. Denhart will open the elevator, which has been closed for the last year, as soon as the repairs have been completed. Grain, feeds seeds and coal will be handled.

Madison, S. D.—A two day barley school for elevator managers in this vicinity was held here June 6 and 7. Arrangements were made by the Madison chamber of commerce and Milo Opdahl, county agent. The school was sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n of Minneapolis, the South Dakota extension service, and federal grain supervision. The purpose was to give local grain buyers special information and training about barley which may help them in handling this crop.

SOUTHEAST

Jasper, Ala.—Efforts are being made to interest investors in construction of a feed mill here.

Petersburg, Va.—T. Faulcon Parsons, 71, president of the Heath & Parsons Feed Co., died recently of a heart attack, while returning to his office from luncheon.

Seaford, Del.—A soybean processing plant with a yearly capacity of 180,000 bus. is to be built near here by the Delaware Soya Products Co., a new firm in which L. W. Culver, S. R. Smith and Duane Lynn are interested.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Wilson Milling Co. plant at Adamsville was destroyed by fire early the morning of May 17. A quantity of corn, meal, stock feed and bags were burned and machinery, including two mills, a corn sheller and a diesel engine, were ruined.

Nashville, Tenn.—William Waitman Morehead, 76, operating his wholesale grain business in recent years as W. W. Morehead & Son, died May 25, after two years of failing health.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Freeland Milling Co., whose plant was burned recently, has bot the business and equipment of the old State Flour Co., here and will continue business under the name of the Freeland Milling Co.

Chatanooga, Tenn.—Ragland Bros. have purchased the local 1,200 bbl. mill of the Mountain City Mill Co., and will take over the business on July 1. Tom Ragland will take charge of the mill, severing his connection with the Ragland Bros. wholesale grocery business. The eight branches of the Mountain City Mill Co. were included in the transaction also, and will be taken over by the new owners as jobbing houses.

TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—The Clement Grain Co. is erecting a 40,000-bu. steel storage addition to its local plant.

Greenville, Tex.—The 500,000 bus. addition to the International Mlg. Co.'s elevator will be completed June 15.

Chillicothe, Tex.—G. G. Kemp, for several years a resident here during which time he was in the grain business, died in a Wichita Falls hospital May 4.

Dallas, Tex.—The Morten Milling Co. held its annual sales meeting here May 26. After the meeting employes and their wives attended a banquet at the Adolphus Hotel.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Castro County Grain Co. recently installed a Clow-Winter direct connected geared Head Drive and 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor at its local elevator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Keeping pace with developments, the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange has recently installed a Federal Dockage Tester, a machine designed by the U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Rosenberg, Tex.—Bewley Mills has moved its distribution center from Houston to Rosenberg to escape the labor row reported in the last issue of the Journals. The Mills had owned and operated the Houston warehouse for 15 years.

Dallas, Tex.—The J. C. Crouch Grain Co. was purchaser of the first car of new crop wheat which came from Grandfield, Okla. R. I. Helton being the grain dealer who handled it there. The wheat was for the account of the Lone Star Elevator and was resold to the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., Fort Worth.

Cross Plains, Tex.—The Kimbell Mill & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the E. M. Howard Pipe & Supply Co. building and will construct a portable elevator there, to be completed in time to handle the coming crop. I. H. Hall of Cross Plains will be manager of the plant. It was indicated a permanent structure will be constructed to handle next year's crop.

Crowell, Tex.—The Farmers Co-operative Co.'s new elevator is being rushed to completion in time for handling the new crop. The plant will be up-to-date in every respect and will incorporate every available feature that will expedite receiving and shipping of grain. Mechanical equipment includes a direct connected geared head drive with 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor; Howell Duplex Safety Manlift; Atlas Bucket Belt; Calumet Cups; a self-contained motor driven car puller, and anti-friction bearings thruout.—C. F. Egan has the contract.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Walter A. Barlow, formerly vice-pres. and general manager of the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Amarillo, has been elected vice-pres. of the Transit Grain & Commission Co. and has taken over his duties with the latter concern. Mr. Barlow has been connected with the grain and milling business for 28 years, during all but seven of which he was associated with Frank Kell of Wichita Falls and was stationed in Wichita Falls, Galveston, Oklahoma City and Amarillo. He was an active member for 12 years of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, serving for two years as chairman of its traffic com'te. Mr. Barlow always has been actively prominent in all civic affairs in the city of his residence. He will be an able and valuable addition to the official personnel of the Transit Grain & Commission Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Henry Eidson will be in charge of a branch office of Felix Meyer & Co. of Houston to be opened here. The firm deals in carlot quantities of grain, hay and mill feeds, and molasses.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange announces the appointment of chairmen of standing com'tes as follows: G. E. Blewett, grain arbitration, publicity and welfare; M. C. Rail, grain arbitration appeals; A. Galbraith, grain inspection appeals.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A \$10,000 suit has been brought against the White Fawn Mill & Elvtr. Co. of this city by Louis L. Marks, in which an appointment of a receiver is sought. Mr. Marks alleges there is \$1,013 due in interest on a note which was made Dec. 22, 1937, and that the firm is unable to pay either interest or principal or other outstanding obligations. The company operates a flour mill of 140 bbls. daily capacity.

WISCONSIN

Haugen, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills has discontinued its feed mill at Cameron and moved the machinery to Haugen.

De Pere, Wis.—W. R. Mathews, 89, former grain buyer for the Dousman Milling Co. and the Cargill Grain Co., died May 28 in a Green Bay, Wis., hospital.—H. C. B.

Algoma, Wis.—Rufus R. Runke has discontinued in his feed and grain business here and has rented his plant to the Algoma Farmers Co-op. Co. who is now conducting the business.

Superior, Wis.—General repair work on the King Midas Flour Mills Co.'s local mill has been completed and machinery is being installed. It is expected the mill will be ready for operation about Sept. 1.

Clear Lake, Wis.—Oliver Swanson, formerly manager of the New Richmond Roller Mills feed plant at Cameron, has been transferred here, the Cameron plant having been discontinued.

Poskin, Wis.—Art Larson is manager of the Apple River Mill Co.'s local plant having been transferred here from Frederic where he held a similar position in the company's plant there.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Milwaukee, Wis.—Guido R. Rahr, president of the Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc, Wis., has been elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Fire June 6 in the penthouse bin atop the ten-story corn specialties building of the Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, caused damage estimated at \$5,000.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of June, 1939, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

A donation of 75 pairs of roller skates to the Milwaukee County W. P. A. toy loan project by 36 members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has been announced by E. P. Terry, president, and H. M. Stratton, a member.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—The Wyoming Milling Co. will begin operations early in June in its newly acquired plant building alongside the Burlington tracks. Elevators, bins and milling equipment have been installed in the large warehouse formerly occupied by the Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co. Attorney Edwin Barrett is company manager.

Egypt contemplates building storage for wheat, beginning first with a model elevator on the bank of the Nile at Asar el Nebi near Cairo. The government will subscribe to 51 per cent of the shares of a company to be organized for the purpose.

More important than appears on the surface is S. J. Res. 58, providing for an investigation of the feasibility and desirability of fixing railroad rates on the basis of zones, which has been referred to a sub-com'te of the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'te, of which sub-com'te Senator Reed of Kansas is a member.

Alfalfa Dehydrating Plant in Nebraska

In a 52x30 ft. frame, iron-clad building on Farm 15 of the L. L. Coryell & Son Co., near Lincoln, Neb., is a model alfalfa dehydrating plant, which is being used to dry alfalfa quickly to save its vitamins and protein for the cattle raised on the farm.

The dehydrating plant consists of a heat producing unit, fired with oil, a connection between this unit and a rotary drier, a vacuum producing fan that draws heated air from the heater thru the drier, a collector in which the hay is cooled, a hammer mill and a meal collector from which the completed product may be sacked.

Alfalfa hay is first run thru a chopper that reduces it to ensilage lengths. A conveyor from this chopper drops the alfalfa into the drier. A system of baffle plates and the vacuum created by the fan draws the chop thrice thru the drier before running it into the cooling collector. Then the chop is run into the hammer mill for further reduction into meal before sacking. This drying system, made by the Heil Co., handles about one ton of meal per hour. Four minutes elapse between the time the alfalfa chop enters the drier and emerges in the cooler. This quick drying saves all the color, vitamins, and protein, giving a much higher grade meal than ordinary sun-dried alfalfa.

Construction of the apparently simple shed that houses this driving unit involved a problem in engineering. Being open at one end and one side, so that vehicles with loads of hay can be driven thru one corner, wind pressures on a wall as high as 25,000 pounds had to be considered. Consequently the framework was built of 2x6s, and the uprights were anchored in concrete. Additional bracing was provided to withstand such pressure. Engineering of the structure and installation of the dehydrating machine was superintended by Bert Sampson, who also built the grain elevator and feed mill that constitutes part of the farm feeding equipment.

The grain elevator, which has capacity for 10,000 bus. in its 20 bins, is of frame, studded construction, clad with iron. Twelve of the bins are made of sheet iron, designed solely as mixing bins, to serve the grinding machinery, and the feed mixer.

One leg elevates grain received at the receiving hopper and distributes it to any bin in the house. One grain spout, similar to a shipping spout, is used to serve vehicles that take it to the feed lots.

The feed machinery in this 32x32 ft. elevator and feed mill includes a hammer mill, a corn cutter, a roll, a cracked corn grader, and a half-ton mixer. All of these machines are run by individual motors, and the plant is arranged to use gravity as effectively as any standard shipping elevator.

L. L. Coryell is an old grain man, which possibly explains the delight he takes in making his model farm so complete in elevator and feed machinery. In 1894 Mr. Coryell started in business in Nebraska, and he has never been wholly out of it since, still operating grain buying and shipping elevators at Douglas and Ruby, as well as the other points. But the fortune which Mr. Coryell has built, and which enables him to equip and operate his farm on an experimental basis for the benefit of agriculturists, was obtained from oil. From a modest beginning when horseless carriages were new, Mr. Coryell has built a business that owns between 400 and 500 filling stations, and distributes 25,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually in 12 states.

Most of the agricultural experiment work with which he is concerned is done on the 140 acre Lincoln farm, where the local power company built a special transformer to supply

over 100 h.p. in motors. Ten acres on this farm have been piped with overhead sprinklers to supply water, at the rate of 140 gallons a minute, when rain is absent. The farm is stocked with fat cattle, hogs and poultry, and is being constantly improved.

3% Rye in York County Wheat

Sponsored by the York County Extension Service and the York County Grain Dealers, a meeting attracting a large number of farmers and grain dealers was held in York, Nebr., May 26.

County Agent R. P. McMullen, Chairman of the meeting said that the purpose of the meeting was to create a better understanding between the grain dealers and the farmers. Harry R. Clark, Chief Inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, discussed the importance of standard equipment in making the proper test weight and demonstrated how easy it was for a grain buyer to obtain variation in test weights by making the test on top of a load of wheat. He said farmers should not resent the practice of making test weights in the office because that usually means the grain dealer is making the test with standard equipment.

H. L. Nelson, Federal Grain Supervisor, discussed the method of dockage and moisture determination. Mr. Nelson told the farmers that weeds were a fundamental cause for many penalties on grain such as those imposed by odors, excessive moisture and dockage. Nelson warned farmers that combine wheat needed extra care and farmers should realize that if they didn't assume that responsibility the grain dealers were forced to assume the responsibility

of losses in shrinkage, odors by weeds, heat damage and other losses caused by marketing high moisture wheat.

Fred Siefer, Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n showed farmers 100 samples of wheat collected in York County and explained the samples were all growing on Carl Barth's farm east of York. Commenting on the 100 samples Siefer said it represented a cross section of York County wheat and about 65 per cent of the samples were Turkey wheat and the other 35 per cent were varieties such as Cheyenne, Nebraska 60, Kanred, Minturki, most of which were similar to Turkey in milling quality. From the variety standpoint Siefer told the group he couldn't criticize their wheat. However, there was too much rye in York County wheat. For an average of the past 8 years 13 per cent of York County wheat has had about 3 per cent of rye. Each year approximately a train a mile long filled with wheat containing 3 per cent rye moves out of York County. Clean seed will go a long way to clean out the rye. "You have the proper varieties, why let rye reduce the quality of your wheat?" Siefer remarked.

County Agent McMullen invited all farmers and grain dealers to attend the Field Day at the test plot on June 28.

South Africa's government has authorized the exportation of 10,000,000 of the 15,000,000 bag surplus of corn. A preliminary estimate of prospective yield of corn is 105,800,000 bus. If materialized, this will be the largest crop ever produced by this country and compares with 64,800,000 last year and 76,500,000 the 5-year average.



One of Coryell's Plants near Lincoln, Nebr.



Shelter for L. L. Coryell & Son's Portable Dehydrator.

Field Seeds

Kansas City, Mo.—Shipments of 71 cars of cane seed from Kansas City in May broke all records for recent years.

Pasadena, Cal.—Emma L. Dickinson, wife of the late Albert Dickinson, died May 22. Interment was at Glendale.

Perry, Ia.—Brail Wright, manager here for the Henry Field Co., has been appointed manager of a store at Des Moines, and is succeeded by his assistant, L. R. Johnson.

Urbana, Ill.—A meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the agronomy south farm 9:30 a. m., June 23, it is announced by Pres. Earl G. Sieveking.

Carson City, Mich.—The Geo. E. Starr Seed Co. has leased the building formerly occupied by the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. and will operate a receiving and cleaning plant in charge of F. Arthur Wright.

Quincy, Ill.—Trading as American Seed and Plant Co., A. Otis Arnold has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing, either directly or by implication, that any one can grow ginseng or golden seal, or that to cultivate these plants is easy or in all instances profitable, and that golden seal and ginseng prices have increased in recent years. Arnold admits that it takes a great deal of work and care for an experienced person to profitably raise these plants, and that the price of ginseng and golden seal has not increased in recent years.

Wheat Varieties Preferred by Millers

By **FREDERIC T. DINES**, Department of Agronomy, Stillwater, Okla., before Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

In order to obtain information on the quality of the more important wheat varieties grown in the state, three different wheat quality studies were made in co-operation with several different cereal chemistry laboratories on pure samples of varieties grown in the season of 1938.

Conclusions drawn by the co-operating chemists indicate that the hard red winter wheat varieties Turkey and Tenmarq best meet the stringent demands of the miller. A semihard wheat variety, namely Eagle Chief, was rated as of ordinary good wheat quality. Blackhull, based on the average of the chemists' remarks, was rated in quality somewhat under Turkey and Tenmarq. A short-berried, beardless, hard wheat commonly called Smoothhead was rated on the average as of fair to good in quality.

The chemists did not agree well as to the Cheyenne quality, but the average of the group would place Cheyenne as of only fair bread-making quality. Three varieties of wheat submitted were decidedly discriminated against. These varieties rated as of very poor quality are Chiefkan, Early Blackhull, and Sibley 81.

Based on answers of 69 millers out of 80 who

gave separate ranking to the varieties marked in a list of six hard red winter varieties, statistically scored, the order of preference is as follows: Turkey, Tenmarq, Kanred, Blackhull, and Cheyenne.

Malting Quality of U. S. Barleys

According to Prof. J. G. Dikson of the University of Wisconsin a comparison of the malting quality of five important commercial barley varieties, based on studies 1934-37, showed that in malting quality at least Velvet smooth-awned barley resembles Oderbrucker and Manchuria. Wisconsin Barbless, grown extensively in the north-central area, is rather inferior in malting quality to these barleys, but appears to be on the malting barley market indefinitely unless the industry can afford to pay a relatively high but apparently unwarranted premium to increase the acreage of Oderbrucker in the area.

Results obtained in periodic cutting experiments suggest that cutting barley before it is fully mature reduces extract yield.

Nebraska Field Days for Visiting Testing Plots

Fred E. Siefer, of Omaha, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, has announced the schedule of 1939 wheat testing plot field days.

Other dates are: June 14, Beatrice and Plymouth; June 16, master test plot meeting for commercial men at Lincoln; June 19, Shelby and York; June 20, Holdrege; June 21, Agronomy Field Day, Lincoln; June 22, Aurora, and Clay Center; June 23, Red Willow; July 6, Grant; July 7, Ogallala and Chapell; July 8, Dix and Gurley; July 10, Rushville, and July 11, the Experimental Farm.

Regular meetings will be held at all plots except at Hebron where highway No. 81 is being widened to the extent that part of the plot was ruined.

On each program the local farmer, county agent, one commercial man and agronomist will be featured.

Resistance to Stripe Rust

At the Idaho Experiment Station field and greenhouse studies of their reactions to *Puccinia glumarum* were made on 317 wheat varieties grown in the United States and 1,284 foreign introductions (including common, club, durum, emmer, poulard, and Polish wheats), 365 barley varieties, and 11 rye varieties. The greenhouse tests were limited to seedling reactions, while in the field the rust readings were made at the soft-dough stage. The inoculum for the greenhouse tests consisted of physiologic race 19, while in the field infection was from natural sources.

Of the commercial winter wheat varieties, Blackhull, Cheyenne, Kanred, Oro, Ridit, and Turkey (C. I. 6175) of the hard red winter class, and Fulvio, Nittany, and Red Rock of the soft red winter class proved most resistant. The Defiance, Dicklow, and Irwin Dicklow white spring wheats, and the Democrat, Eaton, Hard Federation X Martin, and Rex selection (C. I. 11689) white winter varieties were resistant. As a class the club wheats were most susceptible. Big Club alone showing resistance at both the seedling and soft-dough stages.

Of the 14 durum varieties tested, Kubanka, Mindum and Monad were the only ones susceptible in the field, while Mondak and Nodak

were susceptible only in the seedling stage. About half of the 365 barley varieties tested in the greenhouse had an immune type of reaction. Winter Club, Hannchen (C. I. 602), Meloy, Harstard, and Wisconsin Pedigree 38 were resistant. Of the 11 rye varieties tested, 10 were immune or resistant, Prolife Spring being the only one exhibiting any appreciable susceptibility.

Most Foreign Red Clover Yields Poorly in Wisconsin

The finding that foreign strains of red clover, with the exception of Canadian, are generally unsuitable for Wisconsin conditions has now been borne out in further studies by O. S. Aamodt and J. H. Torrie.

Most foreign strains were unable to stand the heat, drought, and leaf-hopper infestation of the 1937 summer. As a result they showed sparse stands and were largely overgrown with weeds when fall came.

Counts made in the spring of 1938 showed the stand of foreign red clover then averaged 69% as much as in the preceding fall, in comparison with 75% for the domestic clovers. Although this is not a large enough difference to be significant, it is likely that a more severe winter than that of 1937-1938 would have revealed greater differences in hardiness.

European strains averaged only 31% as large a yield of dry hay as did American clovers in the first cutting of 1938, and 25% in the second cutting. These large differences were brought about partly by the poorer stands of European varieties, and partly by their less vigorous growth.

One strain from Chile did better than the average of those from Europe, but nevertheless yielded only 54% as much as domestic clovers. On the other hand, Canadian red

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during May and during the 10 months ending May 31, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	May		July 1 to May 31	
	1939	1938	1938-39	1937-38
Alfalfa	84,100	40,300	3,261,600	4,589,000
Bluegrass, Can.	4,300	.....	13,300	180,800
Brome, smooth	14,300	51,000	2,189,200	934,800
Clover, alsike	.....	3,700	7,100	909,800
Clover, crimson	65,900	53,800	4,656,500	2,226,400
Clover, red	200	63,300	598,300	8,465,700
Clover, white	78,000	8,800	2,972,300	2,268,000
Fescue, meadow	8,800	.....	75,900	2,400
Grass, orchard	100	.....	1,726,700	188,100
Millet, foxtail	.....	.....	.....	13,300
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	.....	.....	32,700	118,500
Mixtures, alsike, timothy & red clover	.....	.....	7,400	.....
Rape, winter	238,700	220,800	6,840,400	4,604,500
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	.....	23,500	1,197,100
Ryegrass, Perennial	76,100	5,600	586,900	1,242,900
Timothy	600	700	1,500	3,700
Vetch, common	66,000	21,800	1,003,700	2,391,500
Vetch, hairy	579,400	510,400	5,671,800	5,126,200
Vetch, Hungarian	.....	.....	.....	284,200
Bentgrass	7,400	2,400	134,200	23,300
Bluegrass, annual	2,200	3,800	12,900	6,000
Bluegrass, rough	25,000	.....	666,000	797,800
Bluegrass, wood	.....	.....	4,900	5,100
Clover, suckling	.....	.....	54,900	28,300
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	2,000	24,500
Fescue, Chew's	211,200	11,200	832,000	1,147,600
Fescue, other	7,100	25,200	331,400	189,400
Grass, Bahia	3,500	.....	20,700	.....
Grass, carpet	.....	500	12,400	700
Grass, Dallas	8,100	6,700	143,200	108,100
Grass, Guinea	.....	400	28,200	2,400
Grass, Jaraguá	.....	.....	2,100	.....
Grass, molasses	8,600	9,000	8,800	28,100
Grass, rescue	200	.....	48,100	3,400
Grass, Rhodes	4,100	3,400	90,800	57,800
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	24,300	4,400
Kudzu	.....	.....	7,500	.....
Lupine	.....	.....	17,400	.....
Medick, black	5,000	.....	64,100	43,000
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Sweetclover	262,400	491,600	10,218,300	9,401,100
Trefoil, birdsfoot	.....	.....	1,600	500
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	.....	500
Wheatgrass, crested	66,400	300	559,800	103,300
Wheatgrass, slender	400	400	82,600	33,300

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

clover did very well, comparing favorably with American varieties in both stand and yield.

The average yields of cured red clover hay were as follows for the seed from different sources: For Canadian, Wisconsin, and the average of all United States seed, about $3\frac{1}{3}$ tons per acre; Hungary, 1 ton; Poland, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton; and the average for all European seed, 1 ton.—Bull. 443, Wis. Exp. Sta.

Field Day in Wheat Improvement Plots

Wheat Improvement plots of Sedgwick County, Kansas, were inspected May 31 by John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the state board of agriculture.

Other speakers included Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist from KSC, who graded the plots.

G. F. Binderim, federal grain supervisor, Wichita, who talked on grain grading and told the group that \$12,000 was lost in this county last year on mixed wheat and rye-mixed wheat during the peak of the movement after harvesting.

K. E. Soder, agricultural agent for the Rock Island, Kansas City, who talked briefly on improvement.

E. A. Cleavinger, extension agronomist, and Clare Porter, regional agronomist in charge of the experimental fields in this section.

Some 150 farmers and farm leaders were present.

Three wheat varieties, Tenmarq, Blackhull and Turkey, took all the laurels.

Of the 19 plots graded as A and B, these were the only varieties included.

All other of the 18 varieties were graded C, or poor. Grade A represents good wheat and Grade B is fairly good wheat.

"All in all there has been a definite improvement over last year in the plots," Dr. Parker said. "There are more A and B samples than last year. This is a significant improvement in quality of grain in Sedgwick county."

June 15 will be a "red letter day" for Wheat Improvement in Kansas. J. C. Mohler, sec'y of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will speak at the Wheat Field Day for Riley County farmers at 10 a. m. At the Special Wheat Field Day for visiting grain men and millers, at 2 p. m. on the same date, Pres. F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College, will speak. The Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations in Manhattan are sponsoring a luncheon in the New Grill Room of the Wareham Hotel.

The Riley County Wheat Plot and the Master Wheat Plot includes 3,100 wheats from 31 Kansas counties, at Quivira Acres, College Heights road, west of Kansas State College campus.

Conspiracy to fix prices of butter is charged by Frank P. Girard in the federal court at Chicago against the D.P.M.A.; Land o' Lakes; Illinois Producers Creameries and Dairy & Poultry Co-operatives, by aid of a federal fund of \$37,000,000 to accumulate 72,000,000 pounds of butter. That the purpose was to manipulate the market in disregard of the Sherman anti-trust and Clayton acts is evident. Whether the use of government money to accomplish the manipulation excuses the violation seems to be the question to be settled.

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Clare Porter, Regional Agronomist, Kansas State College, tells farmers about higher yielding varieties.

Wintex, a New Barley Variety

By A. D. JACKSON, Texas Agricultural Exp. Station

In 1931, Mr. I. M. Atkins, Assistant Agronomist, at the Denton Station made around 100 selections from a field of barley on the Will Smith farm near the Station and by 1934 one of them was selected for increase and named Wintex because it is a winter variety of barley for Texas conditions. Since its selection Wintex has been extremely outstanding and shows an average of over 50 bushels per acre for the five years it has been grown as against 35 bushels for the other standard varieties tested. Wintex has also given a good account of itself when spring sown, giving an average yield of 38 bushels as against 32 bushels for other spring varieties.

P. B. Dunkle, Superintendent of the Denton Station says of Wintex, "The origin of the barley from which this selection was made is not definitely known, but it has been in this territory a great many years, and its general adaptation and productiveness is indicated by the fact that it is grown almost to the exclusion of other varieties. In type of growth, Wintex is intermediate between true winter, like Tennessee Winter, and true spring, like Coast or Stavropol. It is not quite as winter hardy as Tennessee Winter, but the slight difference is of no practical value since we never have had a freeze that killed Wintex and did not also kill Tennessee Winter. Wintex makes considerably more fall growth and an earlier spring growth than Tennessee Winter. It also has a stiffer straw, a shorter, more compact head, and a larger grain of higher test weight. The average yield of fall-sown Wintex is considerably higher than that of any other variety in our tests. When spring sown, the average yield is equal to that of the best true spring varieties. This ability to produce well from both fall and spring planting is quite an advantage in this territory, inasmuch, as replanting winter killed barley would not result in mixture. Also, there is no reason for the farmer importing spring varieties and thus increasing the hazards of varietal mixing."

This improved barley is now only in the initial stage of seed increase for distribution to farmers. Our station records show ten bushels planted to Wintex at the Chillicothe Station last fall and 6 acres on the Denton Station. A neighboring farm near Denton has 12 acres and a number of farmers have planted from two to eight bushels. Their combined plantings should give a very good start in a seed supply for next season.

Considering the high yields and adaptability

of this new variety of barley one might expect that it would rapidly replace other varieties and extend the use of barley as a grain crop in Texas. It has, however, one objectionable feature, characteristic of all barley varieties commonly grown in Texas, namely: barbed awns or beards. The beards of barley are not only disagreeable in handling and harvesting the crop, but may actually cause injury to the mouths of livestock feeding on barley.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	1,000	....	....	....
Ft. William	29,998	38,112	1,222	82,037
Minneapolis	61,200	138,270	38,400	46,290
Superior	....	....	....	7,847
KAFIR AND MILO				
St. Louis	15,400	22,400	2,800	2,800
Galveston	....	60,000	....	....
Hutchinson	26,800	11,200	....	....
Kansas City	78,400	47,600	114,000	103,200
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	77,000	81,200	109,200	176,400
CLOVER				
Milwaukee, lbs.	40,000	30,000	15,585	....
Chicago, lbs.	135,000	30,000	45,000	66,000
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	950,000	91,000	632,000	208,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	376,470	36,295	89,925	....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	505,000	587,000	597,000	273,000
Indianapolis	15,400	....	25,000	....
St. Louis	20,800	41,600	4,800	11,200
Toledo	61,500	51,000	220,305	....
CANE AND SUDAN				
Ft. Worth	11,200	7,000	54,600	25,200
Hutchinson	4,200
Kansas City	5,600	5,600	42,600

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Feedstuffs

The Antirachitic Provitamin of wheat germ oil and its extraction is described by A. Windaus and F. Bock in Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fur Physio. Chem. 256. 1, 1938.

Tallahassee, Fla.—House Bill 1,092 prohibits the sale within the state of adulterated or misbranded foods. House Bill 1,306 requires commercial dog food to be tightly sealed in tin cans.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n will hold its convention here at the Biltmore Hotel Oct. 19-20. Golf tournaments will be held each day at the East Lake Country Club.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Purchase of bran for grasshopper bait has been discontinued, according to advices received by the Bureau of Entomology office, until such time as the agricultural department appropriation bill is passed by Congress.

Corn gluten feed and meal production from domestic grindings totaled 41,200 tons during May, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This brings the season's total to 399,100 tons, compared with 395,400 tons for the corresponding months last season.

Sacramento, Cal.—Yolo maize, the new tough variety of field corn released by the agronomy division of the University of California, in 1938, showed a yield variation from 47 to 95 bus. per acre as compared with the state average of 33 bus.—W.H.B.

El Reno, Okla.—Judge Edgar S. Vaught of the Federal District Court at Oklahoma City, Okla., on May 25 fined the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co. \$50 and costs after the company had pleaded guilty to charges of misbranding cattle feed shipped to Texas.—J. H. G.

New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Experiment Station reports for the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, 184 firms registered 1106 brands of feeding stuffs; and 13 firms registered 18 brands of vitamin D carriers. For the year 1938 a total of 1,640 samples of feeding stuffs and related materials have been examined.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists meeting at Kansas City May 22 to 26 elected Geo. F. Garnatz of Cincinnati pres., and Claude F. Davis, Salina, Kan., vice pres. Other officers, re-elected, are J. M. Doty, Omaha, sec'y, and Oscar Skovholt, New York, treas. The next annual meeting will be held in New York.

According to Hart and others of Wisconsin, in preparing a material such as a commercial dry-feed mixture containing a mineral food material such as salt and an iodide such as potassium iodide, a reducing agent such as iron or NaH_2PO_2 or $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ is added to prevent liberation of elemental iodine from the iodide.

St. Louis, Mo.—June 10, 1939, marks the completion of ten years of active trading in mill feed futures on the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. During this period, a total of 3,500,000 tons—140,000 average carloads—have been bought and sold in the St. Louis mill feed pit. Some idea of the enormity of this amount is gained from the fact that this volume represents the by product from the manufacture of approximately 425,700,000 bushels of wheat into flour. This is undoubtedly tangible evidence that the mill feed futures market has taken its place among the economic necessities of the industry.

Berkeley, Cal.—Uniform standards of plant inspection at state borders were recommended to the 21st annual conference of the Western Plant Quarantine Board, June 6, as the means of counteracting "growing resentment" caused by increasing regulations. Conference Chairman Frank McKennon, chief of the Oregon Division of Plant Industry, and J. L. E. Lauderdale, Arizona state entomologist, urged caution be exercised to prevent state lines developing into trade barriers.—W.H.B.

Many Attend Oregon Feed Meeting

A registration of 465 set a new high mark at the annual meeting May 19 of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland.

HOWARD HADLEY and H. H. GOODRICH led a discussion in the morning of price control, itinerant trucking and retail merchandising.

OFFICERS re-elected for the ensuing year are: pres., E. H. Bingenheimer, Salem; manager, Leon S. Jackson, Portland, treas., Dan Hogan, Portland. M. S. Schrock, Milwaukie, was elected vice pres.

The board comprises Willis Small, Eugene district; Walter Barkus, Salem district; Werner Wilcke, Portland district; and Gordon Burlingham, Washington County district. Board members at large, James Short, Redmond; Don Gillespie, Coquille; Bay Pooley, Portland; John Alexander, Portland; Al Peterson, Portland; Phil Meeker, Amity.

Partners in brokerage houses which are members of the New York Stock Exchange will be prohibited after June 30 from carrying personal margin accounts with their own or other member firms.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for September futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
April 15.....	21.00	21.50	13.70	17.00
April 22.....	24.00	24.00	13.50	16.50
April 29.....	26.00	26.00	14.00	17.00
May 6.....	22.00	23.00	14.25	17.70
May 13.....	19.50	21.50	13.55	17.00
May 20.....	18.00	20.00	14.45	18.20
May 27.....	18.25	22.00	14.70	18.65
June 3.....	16.50	20.50	14.00	17.60
June 10.....	16.50	21.50	14.20	17.60

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
April 15.....	16.85	18.85	88½	24.20
April 22.....	16.65	18.35	88½	25.20
April 29.....	17.25	19.35	91½	25.20
May 6.....	17.00	19.70	97¾	25.20
May 13.....	16.85	19.25	98	26.20
May 20.....	17.65	20.50	97	26.20
May 27.....	17.75	20.75	92½	26.20
June 3.....	17.00	19.75	92¾	25.20
June 10.....	17.35	19.75	94	25.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
April 15.....	30.00	23.50	19.00	49½	
April 22.....	30.00	24.00	19.00	50½	
April 29.....	30.00	24.00	18.50	49¾	
May 6.....	30.00	24.25	19.00	52	
May 13.....	30.00	24.00	18.50	52½	
May 20.....	30.00	23.50	18.50	52½	
May 27.....	30.00	23.50	18.50	51½	
June 3.....	30.00	23.50	19.50	52	
June 10.....	30.00	23.25	18.75	52	

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Changes in the Feed Trade

By J. P. PARKS, Pres. Kansas City Feed Club, before Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n

Fundamental and revolutionary changes are taking place in the feed business all the time. Twenty years ago it was easy for a Kansas City dealer to sell five to eight mixed cars in a day to Missouri buyers within a range of 100 miles of Kansas City; but trucks came along and displaced this business.

Twelve years ago Missouri dealers all wanted to buy high acid buttermilk for use in their feeds, but a revolutionary and fundamental change took place so now as a result powdered skim milk is preferred. Five years ago Missouri dealers bought various grades of alfalfa meal, but now most manufacturers are using dehydrated alfalfa meal, evidently because they have found its use an improvement over the old one.

New and sensational changes in the use of feed ingredients are to be expected regularly in the future and some of them are taking place today. Right now some students on feed and nutrition are checking into whether or not it is necessary to use linseed meal to round out and finish show animals. Also, there is a question arising as to whether or not it is necessary to have so much fat in mixtures as is used.

It remains to be seen whether or not expeller process soybean meal is as satisfactory as the new solvent process of making 44% and this same question has already arisen and is being checked as to whether or not the solvent process should be used in the production of linseed meal instead of the old hydraulic process of manufacture.

Farmers instead of devoting most of their land to one or two major grain crops raise diversified crops that not only will preserve their soil but will enable them to take care of their own and their neighbor's animals, purchase their concentrates in one form or another, either straight or in manufactured feeds, on the outside.

Right at this time members of this association operating elevators and feed stores are confronted with the problem of whether or not they shall buy their own trucks and install a portable corn sheller in order to cope with changing conditions.

The variety of wheat raised in Kansas is also changing rapidly thru experimentation and this necessitates an adjustment all the way up and down the line by handlers, elevators, millers, processors and receivers.

In the present undergoing change within the State of Missouri by farmers who are going into roughage crops and increased pasture acreage, the alert feed dealer should see his opportunity.

Millfeeds this past year enhanced in price out of line with any other feeding commodity and some of the advance was a pure result of failure on the part of feed dealers throughout the country to study changing conditions as thoroly as they should.

Most of the trade, including dealers, feed manufacturers, jobbers and flour mills, as well, based their ideas of a trend in the bran market this current crop year on their views of the trend of wheat and corn, which was wrong as wheat and corn both are export commodities, burdened with a huge, unwieldy and unwanted surplus, while bran is an imported commodity in that the United States consumes all of its millfeeds and usually imports an average of more than 100,000 tons annually.

Another thing feed dealers failed to realize was that the burdensome surplus of grains, sorghums, barley and oats in itself brought about an excellent feed ratio of feed versus animals and animal products, which alone necessitates an increased use of fillers such as millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' grains and

alfalfa products, all of which resulted in an advance in bran alone from an \$11.00 per ton low in Kansas City in September to a \$23.50 per ton high on April 26th—more than double its original price, while during the interim wheat, corn and oats only advanced 2c to 3c per bushel.

Present and Future Market.—It has been requested that I say something about both the present and future millfeed market and I would like to preface my comments by an old Chinese proverb by Laotse to the effect that "the man has not yet been born who today can inform us as to the headlines in tomorrow's newspapers."

Students of the bran market have only found one apparently safe trend in bran, even tho most everybody in the game speculates on the trend almost the year around.

A close study of a twenty year chart on bran would show that had you bought 100 tons of bran on Sept. 30, when Old Mother Nature shut down her feed manufacturing plant, and held it until March 31, about the time when Old Mother Nature's feed manufacturing plant resumes operations, for the past twenty years your average profit per year would have been \$6 per ton or \$600 on 100 tons.

Right now we are only three months from September and the guessers are already trying to pick out the low spot on bran. It is worth calling to your attention that last September when bran was at low point of \$11.00, the price of both oats and wheat were at least 8c per bushel under the present price basis; 8c on oats mean \$5 per ton and \$11 on bran plus \$5 is more than the present board price for October bran. I believe my inference is very plain.

Wiser to Trade in Futures than Cash.—This is one of those rare times when it is not possible for one to buy cash bran for deferred shipment from mills as cheap as the board price plus commission, and since millfeed futures are still functioning and have for seven years, the reason being that there are enough persons using the futures to keep it a going institution. It certainly would be intelligence on the part of traders to buy or sell millfeed futures instead of the cash article at times when he can do so to better advantage than he can trade in the cash article.

Any Missouri dealer who keeps abreast of

the times and enjoys the confidence of those in his community and who is constantly on the alert for new ideas and changing conditions, can easily compete with his fellow man by keeping an open mind as to what is going on in the world and by adjusting his operations to this vast changing world of ours.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Application has been made recently for the registration of the following trade-marks for feeds:

"Chuck Wagon," for cottonseed meal and cake used for live stock and poultry feed, No. 414,835, by Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Stamford, Tex.

"Hi-Vita," on the representation of a fish, for fish meal and fish oil as an ingredient in feed, No. 412,270, by J. Howard Smith, New York, N. Y.

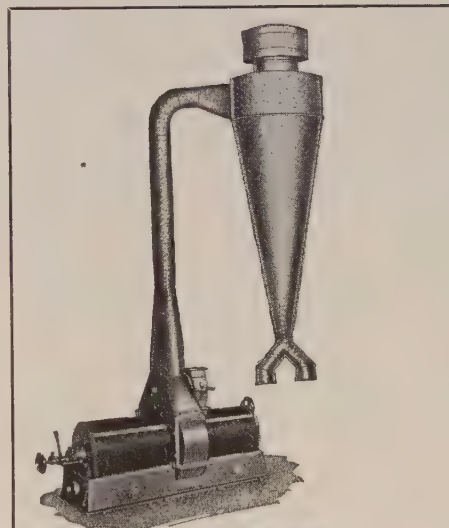
Hardness of Corn

Three different feeding trials were conducted by the Iowa Experiment Station to determine the rate and economy of gain for fattening pigs receiving shelled corn of three degrees of hardness. The corns compared with (1) a special selection of Reid Yellow Dent (soft), (2) elevator run Reid Yellow Dent (medium), and (3) Krug (hard). The average of two trials showed that it required pressures of 27.8, 30.3 and 37.1 lb. to crush samples of these respective varieties. The corn was self-fed in all trials, while in some instances the protein-mineral supplement was self-fed and in others hand-fed.

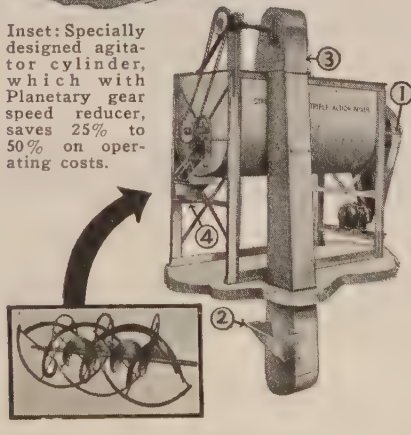
The three types of corn were of approximately the same chemical composition and were consumed with equal relish. The hardness of the corn had no appreciable effect on the amount of grain consumed daily per pig or the rate of gain, indicating that the hard type of corn was masticated and digested as well as the softer types.

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Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during March and for 3 months ending March, 1939, compared with the like periods of 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		3 mos. ending	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Hay*	5,895	2,349	13,945	8,961
Coconut cake†	8,045,839	7,186,092	27,769,334	19,664,566
Soybean cake†	1,861,000	3,761,159	6,280,567	6,985,561
Cottonseed cake†	747,831	148,000	5,031,731	1,035,500
Linseed cake†	1,154,000	834,000	3,761,066	2,120,000
All other cake†	3,186,900	663,227	6,020,488	4,444,645
Wheat fds.*	27,215	827	68,573	4,795
Beet pulp*	1,655	6,982	4,149	14,737
Tankage	4,189	2,184	11,153	6,103
Fish scrap	6,882	6,771	16,353	13,955
	EXPORTS		3 mos. ending	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Hay	400	12,761	915	48,861
Cottons'd cake	...	1,257	1	15,935
Linseed cake	22,958	18,568	66,479	56,826
Other oil cake	300	1	1,220	26
Cottons'd meal	347	968	879	7,286
Linseed meal	750	675	2,280	3,675
Other oil-cake meal	43	4,314	916	13,851
Fish meal	24	40	67	311
Mxd. dairy fds. & poultry fds.	832	580	2,611	1,631
Oyster shells	4,906	1,810	13,151	8,267
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	156	243	703	661
Other fd. bran	1,116	3,431	4,724	7,271
Kafir, milo (bus.)	...	14	12	149,277
*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds.				

Milwaukee Entertains Central Retail Feed Ass'n

Milwaukee was again the host of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n for its fourteenth annual convention June 5 and 6 at the Hotel Schroeder. Over 600 delegates and guests registered and the same enthusiastic spirit of hard work and hearty play prevailed thruout the meeting.

PRES. WM. N. KNAUF, Chilton, called the first session to order in the Green Room at 10:30 Monday morning.

E. S. TERRY, pres. of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange in his address of welcome reminded the delegates of the enviable reputation of Wisconsin malting barley, and urged particular care in car loading to the end that this reputation be maintained.

F. E. PARKER, Fennimore, responded.

PRES. KNAUF in his annual address reviewed the problems facing the trade and said in part: "We have experienced another year of scarcity amid plenty. Farm buying power is at low ebb and it requires good management and real salesmanship to keep our business going. Taxes and licenses are increasing and government expenditures amount to \$120,000 per minute. When the public realizes the cost of taxes something will be done about it." He denounced the government's agricultural policy, the importation of farm products and the subsidizing of exports, and commended the work of the research laboratories in their effort to find new uses for agricultural products, and the development of oil bearing seeds to replace imports. "The gypsy trucker is a menace to the legitimate trade," he said, "and should be forced to comply with the same laws and taxes as those imposed on the established dealers. The farm problem is a lack of farmer buying power, and this ass'n should bring to the attention of all the advantage of greater consumption of all dairy products."

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the meeting on "The Washington Grist Mill," from which we take the following:

In our Washington, D. C., office we have been concerned mainly with problems of the crop loan program recently. But since this loan program of the government on wheat and corn has a direct bearing upon feed prices and the feed business, it undoubtedly has points of interest to you.

The government loan program on 1939 wheat, just announced by Commodity Credit Corporation, makes available to cooperating farmers loans of about 54% of parity price. Here in Milwaukee the loan will probably be at 80c per bushel on No. 2 Hard Winter and No. 2 Red Winter, and 82c on No. 1 Northern Spring. This is a considerable increase over the price per bushel loaned last year.

Some people in the trade are having difficulty in considering this as a "loan" program, as the word "loan" hardly applies to a transaction where the banker advances an amount in excess of the market value of a commodity. Perhaps it would be simpler to call this program one of guaranteed minimum price, or minimum-price-fixing.

It is all too evident that, if the market price remains under the loan price, large quantities of 1939 wheat will go under the loan. The Commodity Credit Corporation made loans on about 81 million bushels of wheat last year, and easily could make loans on a far greater volume in 1939. If present price comparisons continue, it is possible that the federal agency will make loans on from 250 to 300 million bushels of wheat, since the number of farmers eligible for loans is much larger than last year.

The federal agencies are unquestionably urging farm storage of wheat as far as possible. Should they succeed in holding back much of this loan wheat on the farm, the usual marketing season for wheat will be reversed, and grain will come to market at a different time each year that loans are made. Should prices rise in mid-winter to the point where farmers would find it profitable to redeem their wheat and sell it, there would come the problem of mid-winter hauling, which is sometimes a serious problem in the spring wheat region. The

experience of the trade with farm storage in the past has not been encouraging, but AAA holds that its experience with farm storage this past year was satisfactory enough to warrant its continuation.

As the federal agency takes over wheat at maturity dates of the loan, it frequently moves this grain from farm storage to terminal storage via the country grain elevator. Here happen two things of vast importance to the trade. Where government grain moves direct to terminal without use of the cash grain commission houses, an important factor in our grain marketing system is cut off from normal earnings by this government intervention.

Again, the federal agency dictates the handling charge to be allowed the country elevator who receives the government grain from the farmer and loads it into cars for the government. Many country elevators now claim that the allowance of 2c per bu. for handling corn of the federal agency is actually below handling cost at the elevator, and they offer figures from both State and federal agencies to prove their point. If this claim of the country elevators is upheld, it would mean that a government agency, in control of a large or major part of the marketable grain, is actually asking the country elevator to work for the government at a loss.

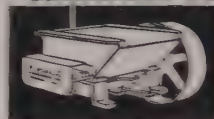
In the end, that would only mean gradual confiscation of property by a government agency. It is a point where the government agency should promptly and clearly announce its reasons for the dictated handling charge. It should be hastily added here that where State law provides for a higher handling charge, the State rate will be allowed by the government agency.

The cash grain commission merchant is one of the strongest factors in the marketing system as we have known it. Anything that cripples this group really cripples the marketing system. There are years when, by law, there may be no government loan, and in these years the cash grain commission merchant must be at the terminal markets to stand between buyer and seller. The government must recognize this fact, and provide that these merchants are allowed to have their normal business in years when the federal agencies are required by law to intervene in marketing matters. By their regulations they can easily provide for the continuation of the commission business. The alternative is that the federal government will permanently come into the grain marketing business in competition with private agencies, and we believe this is not only un-American but not in line even with present government policy.

Wages-Hours.—It looks right now as if the wages and hours legislation pertaining to the retailer of feed will remain about the same for the coming year. There have been serious attempts to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act at this session of the Congress, but every proposal seems the subject of wide controversy. The hours and wages exemptions now provided for feed men in the Act, would have been largely lost in amendments proposed by the Labor Committee of the House, which proposed to place the agricultural trades on a 60-hour week, instead. Amendments still are being proposed, and it would be hazardous to predict what may happen. It can only be said that no amend-

ments affecting your position are yet agreed upon. The restrictions of the new food and drug act will fall more directly upon feed manufacturers than upon feed retailers and the details of this

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act have been ably presented to you by your secretary.

Taxation.—The all-important matter of taxation, State and federal, shows some signs of improvement. Unquestionably the end of spending ahead of earning is in sight. The legal national debt limit will be reached early next year, and there will be strong resistance against either increasing this limit, or attempting to spend further by subterfuge. As the national government reaches the end of its debt rope, State governments must more cautiously consider their spending, for federal subsidies will be more difficult to obtain.

COLBY PORTER, Fox Lake, treas., read the treas.' report showing a favorable balance.

Sec'y Dave Steenbergh distributed copies of his annual report as follows:

Sec'y Steenbergh's Annual Report

We are now meeting for the 14th annual convention of our organization. Depending upon your viewpoint, 14 years is either a long or a short period of time. It seems long when we consider the many things which have happened during the life of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n. We were prosperous in 1926 but even then we were bothered by direct selling, price cutting and government interference in business. Then came the depression and our troubles increased. The NRA promised relief—a promise which was never kept. Government interference is more burdensome than ever before. Taxes are higher. Profits are nil. The struggle for existence has kept our backs so close to the wall that sometimes it seems useless to "carry on." Nevertheless, our association and our industry have continued to march forward—to render an ever-increasing service to agriculture.

Our industry manufactures better feeds than were even thought of in 1926. The animal and poultry feeds which we sell are of higher quality, truly balanced nutritionally and more economical and efficient in the production of meat and dairy and poultry products. Our association has made the feed business pleasanter for all of us.

4-H Club Awards

One of the other things we like to "brag" about is the contribution which our association has made to the advance of the 4-H Club movement in Wisconsin. We have presented 41 gold pins and certificates of achievement to boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs and before next year we will have presented 24 more similar awards.

Legislation

Since politics and government are so much concerned with business these days it is an important job of your association to protect your interests in connection with all pending legislation. Our activities in this direction have been as follows:

The sale of agricultural insecticides was formerly prohibited except through pharmacists. This law was considered unfair and constantly violated by feed dealers. Now, however, through passage of Bill No. 123S in the Wisconsin legislature feed dealers may legally sell agricultural insecticides as long as they are labeled "poison." Your association helped sponsor passage of this corrective legislation.

Our biggest legislative effort this year has been to attempt to secure passage of a Wisconsin law to license and regulate itinerant merchant truckers.

The original bill for this purpose was introduced as Bill No. 715A by Assemblyman Trego of Merrill. It was immediately opposed by the remedy people such as Watkins and Rawleigh, who are already paying a state pedlar's license, and by service route bakers and other similar interests.

We are not opposed to such business and to remove these objections your executive secretary has participated in four conferences at Madison and Milwaukee. The bill has now been rewritten and reintroduced and will be heard before the Committee on State Affairs in the near future.

The proposed law defines an itinerant merchant trucker as any person who buys or sells any personal property, without a permanently established place of business, from a truck or other vehicle with a net carrying capacity in excess of 3,000 pounds. Itinerant merchant truckers, should the bill become a law, will be required to pay a state license of \$200.00 per year, carry bonds for the protection of the state in amounts of \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 respectively, and carry liability and property damage insurance.

We believe such a bill will benefit our industry as well as all other small town merchants but your help is needed to assure its passage. We will keep you informed by bulletin and, at the right time, be sure to write, wire or telephone your assemblyman and state senator urging passage of this law.

State wage and hour laws have been introduced in both the Illinois and Wisconsin legislatures. Exemptions, which feed dealers have from the similar federal law, are not provided for in the state drafts. Consequently, these bills are being opposed by your association and their passage is not expected.

Governor Heil is now proposing a retail sales tax for Wisconsin. Details are not available but the Illinois law, which does not exempt feed, is pointed to as a model for Wisconsin to follow. Feeds, which are used to produce meat and dairy and poultry products, are purchased for "manufacturing" purposes and not at retail and consequently should be exempt from any retail sales tax. Your association is watching all sales tax news from Madison and urges you to do likewise. Feeds are exempt from sales tax in all states except Illinois.

Honor Roll

The Honor Roll, a cooperative movement between retailers and wholesalers for the improvement of merchandising practices, has now been operating since January, 1935. It was sponsored by the association particularly for the purpose of solving the direct selling problem and much good has been accomplished through its operation. Complaints of direct selling of feed and feed ingredients are now few and far between. This year, we received only one complaint and that concerned a salt manufacturer who is not listed on the Honor Roll. This is a splendid record especially when we consider business conditions and the consequent anxiety for orders.

It is to be regretted that the situation with respect to fertilizer sales is not equally favorable. On the other hand, when we started the Honor Roll of fertilizer manufacturers last year we realized that we were attempting to change a system of distribution which the fertilizer industry has used from its inception and we can hardly expect to complete such a change in just two seasons. Facing the facts frankly, we find that there are 10 fertilizer manufacturers co-operating with us in the Honor Roll program and four, also doing business in Wisconsin, who have refused to cooperate.

One of the larger manufacturers has therefore put his cards on the table and advised us that he is no longer releasing any of his old agents except where it is possible for him to retain the business through some dealer but he is not adding to or replacing any farmer agents in our territory. He says, further, that he believes in our program and wants to co-operate with us for the long pull attainment of our objectives.

Now, then, what should we do with this manufacturer? Should we demand that he turn his agents and their tonnage over to a non-cooperating competitor? Should we remove his name from the Honor Roll and lose his co-operation? If we do cut him off, we must also cut off the others for they are all in the same "boat."

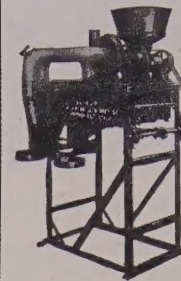
I believe that the only possible answer is that we must "go along" with these fertilizer manufacturers, depend on their promises to engage no new agents and to gradually eliminate the ones they have. A new complete Honor Roll, list No. 11, is now available for your use. It includes several additional firms and there have been no deletions. It's up to you to help make the Honor Roll effective by talking about it, buying from the firms on the list and reporting all violations occurring in your locality.

Statistics

The treasurer's report reveals that the association enjoyed another prosperous year. Our cash income for the year which ended May 31 was \$406.25 more than our expenses and so the

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Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(6th Edition—Thoroughly Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 215 illustrations and a colored plate.

Chapters treat of Breeds of Chickens; Structure of the Chicken and the Formation of the Egg; Principles of Poultry Breeding; Selection and Improvement; Principles of Incubation; Practice of Incubation; Brooding and Rearing; Houses and Equipment; Principles of Poultry Nutrition; Feeds; Nutrient Requirements of Poultry; Management Practices; Marketing Poultry Products; Business of Poultry Keeping.

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V-8 Powered No. 304 Jacobson Hammermill

cures power bill headaches ...

Feed Grinding costs cut to 3/4c per sack!

With this mill you earn a good profit on your feed grinding. It will grind as much as 6 tons per hour, using only 6 gallons of fuel. Electric powered mills cannot compete with it—it meets portable competition.

DESIGNED FOR STATIONARY INSTALLATION—not a portable mill.

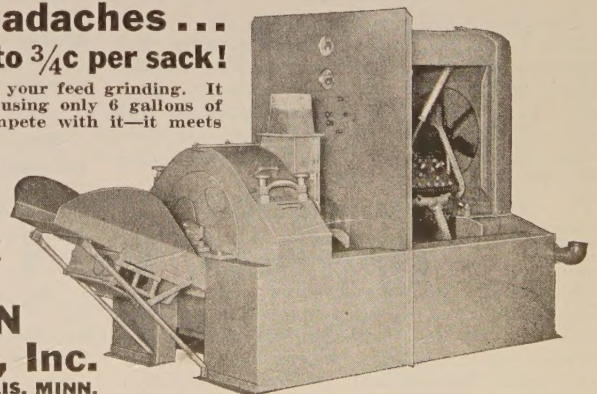
No wiring charges, no monthly minimum, no limitations when you can grind.

It's the grist grinder for today's highly competitive set-up. Write for circular and proposition.

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surplus has been increased from \$794.13 to \$1.-200.38. We have kept expenses at a minimum despite the fact that the service rendered by the association, and the work required in our offices, has been steadily increasing.

The association obtained 27 new members last year and lost 18 old members, resigned or dropped for failure to pay dues, with a resulting net gain of only nine.

Seventy-six pages of bulletins were issued from the association offices during the past 12 months in addition to four special card mailings and 70 enclosures, 50 of which were National Feed Week stickers.

There were only eight district meetings held during the past year although we believe each district could profitably meet at least three or four times. The board of directors, which incidentally held five meetings, has authorized appointment of a committee to organize all districts.

PRES. KNAUF appointed the following committees:

Auditing: John A. Becker, Monroe; James H. Vint, Union Grove; Herbert Krueger, Forest Junction.

Resolutions: H. H. Humphrey, Wausau; D. W. McKecher, Wisconsin Rapids; R. H. Kaercher, Watertown; F. E. Parker, Fennimore; F. W. Shekey, Fort Atkinson.

Nominations: Don Mihills, Fond du Lac; Colby Porter, Fox Lake; Roland Reinders, Elm Grove; Edson Davis, Emery; R. R. Farley, Janesville.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. KNAUF presided at the afternoon session.

TOM G. DYER, sales mgr. Sargent & Co., Des Moines, gave a dynamic talk on salesmanship. He outlined the changing conditions in the feed business and the new trends in merchandising, and told the dealers that they perform a distinct service when they help a hesitant buyer make up his mind. He stressed the knowledge and maintenance of price.

HON. JULIUS P. HEIL, Gov. of Wisconsin, told the feed men that it was to their interest to see that Wisconsin dairy products were sold in increased quantities and at higher prices, inasmuch as impoverished farmers could buy little feed. He threatened that if Wisconsin farmers cannot get a good price for their products from the men who buy it for resale, the state will go into the dairy products business and sell these products to the nation.

COL. ROBT. R. McCORMICK, editor Chicago Tribune, in an address on "Citizenship," charged that there is a conspiracy to substitute for our democratic government a form similar to that of Soviet Russia.

E. J. CASHMAN, pres., Doughboy Mills, New Richmond, addressed the meeting on "A Prosperity Tax Plan," in which he denounced the present tax structure with its general property tax, and advocated wiping out the old system and substituting a single income tax with rates of 7½% up to \$10,000 annual income and 10% for over \$10,000.

SECY STEENBERGH announced that Don Mihill, Fond du Lac, had been stricken with a heart attack and removed from the hotel to Columbus Hospital. Flowers were sent to him.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the Crystal Room, Hotel Schroeder, Monday evening, and delegates and guests, after an excellent chicken dinner enjoyed an unusually elaborate floor show as guests of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange. Attractive favors were provided for each lady. Door prizes were distributed by the supply trade.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. KNAUF presided at the third session.

J. RALPH PICKELL, editor, The Round-Up, Forest Park, in discussing "The Business Outlook," put the blame for our present depression on the failure of politicians to make good their promises, and condemned legislation in conflict with the natural economic laws. He

stated that we will pay a tremendous price for our political errors, but that natural laws will govern in spite of man-made laws, and that we will now swing into an upgrade and that common sense, good business and good morals are on the way back.

FRED K. SALE, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, in his talk on "Labor Problems in Our Industry," outlined the efforts made to organize labor in the industry in Indiana, and described their methods of combating the coercive methods used by labor leaders. He advised the establishment of a bargaining committee to represent the employers and the advice of a competent attorney versed in labor laws and methods.

FRED J. HOLTBY, vice pres., T. E. Ibberson Co., Minneapolis, gave a very informative talk on "Plant Modernization for Bigger Profits," in which he gave many practical ideas on efficient plant design. He illustrated his points with flow sheets drawn on a blackboard and showed lantern slides of mill interiors and exteriors and machinery arrangements. He advised visiting modern plants to gain ideas on efficient operation. His address will appear in a later number.

R. T. GLASSCO, Rock County agent, Janesville, was presented the association's award of merit for achievement, and 4-H Club pin for outstanding 4-H Club work during the year.

JOHN A. BECKER, Monroe, read the report of the auditing committee, which was accepted.

R. H. KAERCHER, Watertown, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Power Rates

WHEREAS, the officers and directors of our association have in the past endeavored to obtain more equitable power rates for grinding and other feed plant operation, be it

Resolved that these efforts by our directors be continued and that our members offer their close co-operation in contacting the various individual power companies serving them in order to obtain lower rates to which our industry is justly entitled.

Ask AAA to Help Dairy Farmers

WHEREAS, certain farmers are able to obtain government aid toward parity prices on basic commodities such as corn, wheat and cotton, and

WHEREAS, the dairy farmer, whose basic commodities are milk products, is not under the present set-up given equal opportunities, be it

Resolved that the Central Retail Feed Ass'n go on record as favoring the inclusion of dairy products as basic commodities under AAA.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing most sincere wishes for speedy removal for Don Mihill and John Juneau, and expressing thanks to the officers for their efficient service and to the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange for the entertainment, the speakers at the convention and the Blatz Brewing Co. for the stag luncheon.

COLBY PORTER, Fox Lake, presented the report of the nominations committee, naming the following directors who were unanimously elected: For one year, S. E. Lee, Osseo; for three years, Jacob Hunter, Antigo; Fred Pittelkow, Oshkosh; B. J. Logan, Deerfield.

At a meeting of the directors the following officers were chosen: Pres., John A. Becker, Monroe; V. P., Paul Gebert, Jr., Merrill; Sec'y-Treas., B. J. Logan, Deerfield; Executive Sec'y, Dave K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee.

The Stag Luncheon

After the adjournment of business sessions the convention wound up with a stag luncheon at Old Heidelberg as guests of Blatz Brewing Co. Buffet lunch was served and Brewmaster John Russert kept the steins overflowing.

The Salesmen's Club

The "eye opener" breakfast and annual meeting of the Salesmen's Club was held in the Pere Marquette Room at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. After a good breakfast and real eye-opener entertainment Pres. George La Budde, Milwaukee; Vice Pres. F. Koos, Kenosha;

Treas. Sievert Jensen, Monroe, were re-elected to serve for another year.

Convention Notes

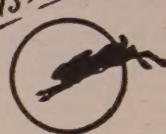
La Budde Grain & Feed Co. was host in the club room. A Bavarian troupe entertained and a milk bar was added to the other refreshment service.

Stratton Grain Co.'s suite was a popular

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	—Feed or Grain—
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Alfalfa
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Use more of it—it's healthful



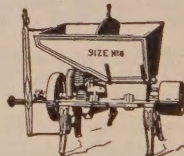
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BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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Practical Poultry Farming

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This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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rendezvous, and their cocktail hour played to capacity.

Bob Crawford and Bill Westerman distributed Oyster Shell cigars.

Tom Dyer brought along his popular entertainers.

The Hobelbank operated by Deutsch and Sickert rang with German music.

National Distillers Corp. kept open house.

Nitrogen Co. headquarters attracted crowds.

Golfers had a good day at North Hills Country Club.

Better Feed or Wheat Germ Oil

Holmes and others of the Wisconsin Experiment Station report that in 1938 experiments were used four lots of yearling White Leghorns, each made up of 20 birds. Two of the pens were fed cold pressed wheat germ oil at the rate of 0.5 cc. per bird daily, in addition to the regular Station breeder mash, while the other two pens received the same mash without wheat germ oil. All birds had access to hoppers of mash, whole oats, oyster shell, and granite grit. Whole wheat was given as a scratch feed in the morning and whole yellow corn in the afternoon.

Single male matings were used. The hens were trapped and all eggs pedigree hatched for a period of 3 months thruout the normal breeding season.

Records show that under these conditions egg production, fertility, and hatchability of eggs were satisfactory in all the groups. The differences were too small to be of any significance, but favored the pens getting no wheat germ oil.

It is possible to concoct rations which are too low in vitamin E, and if such rations are used, no doubt supplements of wheat germ oil would improve hatchability. The point is that not many farmers use such rations, and anyone who does will find it more economical to use better feed instead of wheat germ oil. Because wheat germ oil costs about \$22 a gallon, it is a pretty expensive source of vitamin E.

Breeding Rations for Old Heavy Hens—Halpin and Holmes, in another trial, found there was no improvement in the fertility or hatchability of eggs produced by old Barred Rock hens when they were fed various vitamin-bearing materials in addition to the regular breeding mash.

The supplements that failed to do any good were alfalfa silage of the molasses and A.I.V. types, alfalfa leaf meal, dried "green melk," and cold pressed wheat germ oil.

It is a safe rule that all vitamin needs of chickens, except that for vitamin D, can be taken care of with good feed:

Vitamin A is furnished by yellow corn, alfalfa meal or hay, and good quality fish oils.

Vitamins of the B complex are furnished by whole grains, meat scraps, milk or dairy by-products, and alfalfa meal or leafy hay.

Vitamin C need not be fed to chickens, because they are able to build their own supply of this factor.

Much of the need for vitamin D can be met by direct sunlight if windows are kept open, and the rest by one pint of good quality cod liver oil or other fish oil to each 100 lbs. of mash.

Sufficient vitamin E is supplied in alfalfa and grain during winter, and in summer this factor is abundant in green grass.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Boston	363	605	..	..
Chicago	1,156	739	38	30
Ft. Worth	22	11	..	..
Kansas City ..	720	612	144	144
St. Louis .....	..	12	24	36

Feeding Turkeys in Confinement

The third year of experiment at the Michigan Station confirms previous results in the feeding and confinement rearing of turkeys. F. N. Barrett, C. G. Card and A. Berridge report that a 27-per cent protein mash ration containing ground corn and ground oats as the principal grains, and meat scrap, soybean oil meal, and dried skim milk as the principal sources of protein, with corn as a scratch grain, continued to produce thrifty turkeys with smooth, lustrous plumage and of excellent market quality and is recommended as an excellent all-purpose mash.

Substituting barley for corn in both the mash and grain rations gave practically as good results and may be safely recommended. A 25-per cent protein mash in which corn gluten meal replaced the dried skim milk failed to give satisfactory development and is not recommended. There was little, if any, economy or advantage in substituting an 18-per cent protein mash for the 27-per cent protein mash

after turkeys were from 8 to 12 weeks of age.

Turkeys on the lower protein mashes consumed more mash and less grain than those on the higher protein mashes. All turkeys consumed a greater proportion of grain and a lower proportion of mash as they approached maturity.

A cobblestone turkey yard satisfactorily employed during the 1937 season is described in Quarterly Bull. 21.

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
*Baltimore	6,407	5,072	....	....
*Boston	1,427	685	....	....
*Chicago	16,540	10,647	48,038	39,494
Kan. City	5,175	6,625	22,700	27,625
*Milwaukee	90	360	7,150	3,640
*Minneapolis	....	....	31,675	....
†Minneapolis	600	....	2,950	....
*Peoria	11,960	11,200	12,920	12,280
*Millfeed.	†Screenings.			

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75
610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06
620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38
630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69
640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00
650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31
660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63
670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94
680	21.26	680	21.26	680	21.26	680	21.26	680	21.26
690	21.57	690	21.57	690	21.57	690	21.57	690	21.57
700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88
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720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50
730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81
740	23.12	740	23.12	740	23.12	740	23.12	740	23.12
750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44
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780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38
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870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19
880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50
890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81
900	28.12	900	28.12	900	28.12	900	28.12	900	28.12
910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44
920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75
930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06
940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38
950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69
960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00
970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31
980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63
990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94
1000	31.26	1000	31.26	1000	31.26	1000	31.26	1000	31.26

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.50, plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.60, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

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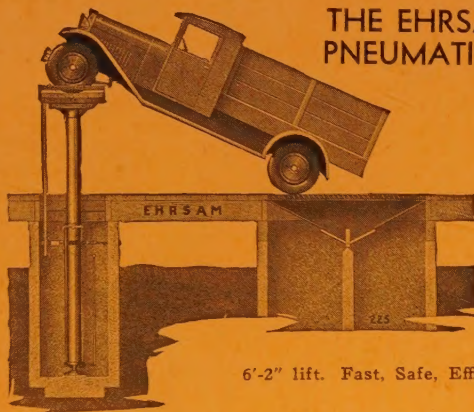
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THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
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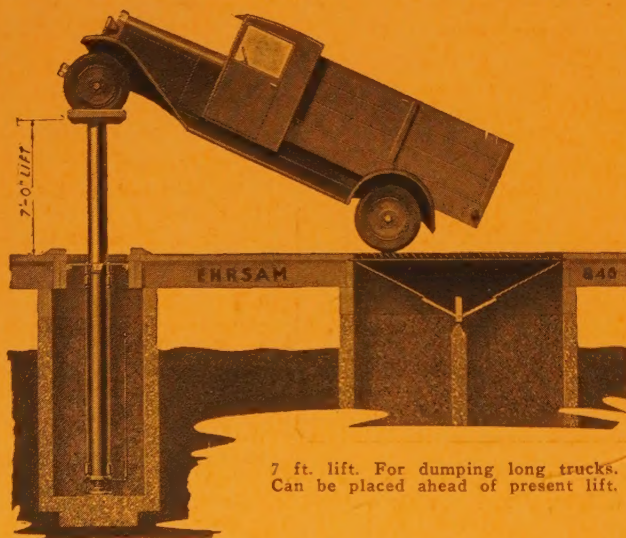
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHR SAM STD.
PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

Write for new catalogue No. 439

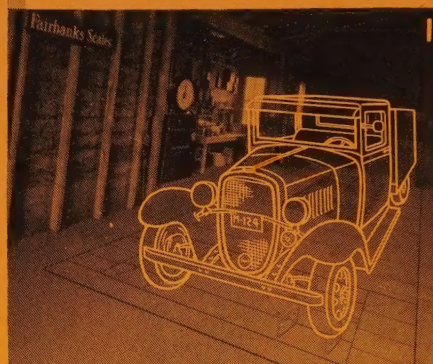
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Fairbanks Grain Dump Scale

If you want to *speed up* the handling of grain, *cut down* the handling cost, and *eliminate* the losses of inaccurate weighing, investigate the Fairbanks Motor Truck scale with the Grain Dump feature. Here is how it works:



A truckload of grain rolls onto the scale platform and is weighed. The big easy-to-read figures on the double-faced dial immediately indicate the correct weight.

An air lift raises the front end of the truck and the load flows through the grating in the scale platform into the pit below. From here it can be elevated as desired.



Both operations (1) and (2) are accomplished quickly and easily. The scale is designed for a large grain pit and apron to boot tank—which permits dumping from long or short trucks. Features of design and construction proved in more than a century of scale-building experience and backed by the Fairbanks-Morse reputation insure long life and sustained accuracy. For complete details, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Department 37, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Branches and service stations throughout the United States and Canada.

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